THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1925.

CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING

Napanee Armouries

Wednesday, October 28th - 8 p.m.

Young Tender Leaves

and tips used in

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

are sealed in air-tight aluminum foil. Their fresh flavor is finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Try SALADA.

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Drainage Engineering.
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NAPANEE, ONT.

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15tf

Dennis P. Mullaley, D.C., Ph. C.

Agnes M. Mullaley, D.C.

Drugless Practitioners.
Chiropractic, Electricity and Massage.
Office of the late Dr. Shirley.
Centre St. 'Phone 301.

Belleville Nurseries!

—for—

—Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.
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—Hedge Plants, Evergreens.
—Hardy Perennials in variety.
—Select varieties of Roses a specialty.

W. C. REID,
179 Dundas St.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

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Autumn Millinery

Showing a complete range of Hats in Felt, Velours, Velvet, Combinations of Velvet and Satin, Hatters Plush, Felt and Silk, from the leading centres of fashion.

Models of unusual style.

The leading shades are Purple, Fuschia, Pencil Blue, Rosewood, Cedar, Browns, in all the different tones; Hunter's Green, including Black.

SCARFS

In Crepe de Chene, Georgette and Silk, in all the newest designs.

PRICES MODERATE

The Leading Millinery House

Good Fitting. Well Made.

Popular Priced Clothing

SUITS and OVERCOATS

Tailored to your order

$25, $30, $35 and $40

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor.

Newburgh, - Ont.

Window Glass.

First quality single and double diamond glass, always in stock. Bring in your glass requirements and get prices. Glazing done at the store.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TO RENT—North half of brick house on Robert Street. Apply J. A. CLIFF, Robert street. 24-tf

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory east of Ernestown station. JOHN FORRESTER, Bath, or J. W. METZLER, Napanee. 45-d

TO RENT—The brick residence of Edward Wilson, west of West Ward school. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee. 44-tf

FOUND—On Friday last, a sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to P. C. KILLORIN, Napanee. 48-c

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

WANTED AT ONCE—Four or five smart appearing men with a fair education, to work for Consolidated Press Co., Limited, all year work. Apply after 5.30 p.m. to O. S. BLACKSHAW, at Miss Davy's, Dundas street. 44-

WANTED—To lease for three to five years, options buying any time, 4 or 5 room cottage, about acre ground in town or close by. Full particulars, location, rent, etc., or my attention paid. Box 622 Express. 47-bp

FOR SALE—100 acres, west half lot 4, 9th concession, in Township of Sheffield, east of Tamworth. Never failing spring and creek running through it. Good pasture farm, good barn, and also a log house. Apply to V. KOUBER, Richard street, Napanee. 46-c

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres in Township of North Fredericksburgh, on south river road, 6 miles from Napanee, 1 mile from church and school. Good frame house, new barn, drive house. Well fenced and well watered. Apply on premises. JAS W. CLARK. 46-cp

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

BARN FOR RENT—Stalls for four horses or cows, and shed with stone walls, plenty of room for ten head. Mow room for five ton of hay, and drive house, room for five rigs. I WANT TO RENT or buy good medium sized house, with acre or more good garden land. JAS. ED. CLARK, at Card's Garage.

GOOD USED CARS FOR SALE

Overland Touring and McLaughlin Touring, both in as good shape as I know how.

Star Touring, less than 2000 miles.

1500 McLaughlin spring wagon

I want to sell these. Will take your present car as part payment. Reasonable terms for balance.

JAS. ED. CLARK,
At Card's Garage.

FARM FOR SALE—The "Abbott Farm" situated two miles north east of the village of Selby, Township of Richmond, County of Lennox and Addington, containing 115 acres. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation and the buildings all modern, have been kept in perfect condition. Never failing wells and springs ensure an abundant supply of water. There is a fine maple sugar orchard, and sufficient wood for all requirements. Possession any time. See MRS. A. W. ABBOTT, on the premises. 47

Preserving Time.

See the new all glass Victory jar.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Getting Into a Scrape.

Many years ago the wild deer that roamed through the forests of England used to dig holes in the earth with their forefeet. They pawed it out sometimes to the depth of several inches, sometimes a foot or more. These holes were called "scrapes," and travelers at dusk or night or those who were careless about their footing often tumbled into them. They were laughed at for their heedlessness when they came home covered with mud, and as this frequently occurred after they had been imbibing a bit they were said to have "got into a scrape." Some Cambridge students took up this expression, and thus it came to be applied to people who had got into difficulties of various sorts.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in two certain mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, subject to a reserve bid, on Thursday, November 19, 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises herein described, the following property namely:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Township of Richmond in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of:

First: All that part of lot number Three in the Sixth Concession of the said Township of Richmond lying north of the Salmon River, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, be the same more or less.

Second: A part of the front part of the west half of lot number Four in the Seventh Concession of the said Township of Richmond and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing on the concession road between the Sixth and Seventh concessions of the said Township of Richmond at a post between lot numbers Three and Four in the said Seventh Concession; thence northerly along the line between said lots Three and Four, sixty-five rods; thence easterly at right angles to said last mentioned line, thirty-seven rods, thence southerly parallel with the line between said lots Three and Four, sixty-five rods to said concession road, thence westerly along said concession road thirty-seven rods to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement Fifteen acres of land, be the same more or less.

The farm stock and chattels will also be sold at the same time and place. See Chattel Mortgage Sale posters.

The property will be offered subject to conditions of sale, which will be produced at the time of sale.

Terms of Sale: 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 10 days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ont.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

HIGHER PROTECTION MEANS HIGHER TAXATION

"In the last parliament, Mr. Meighen brought forward a high protection resolution. Only thirty-five of his own followers were there to vote for it. Not a single Liberal, Progressive or Independent member supported it.

"That's the programme on which he says he is appealing to the people. You can't have all-round protection without an all-round increase in the cost of living.

"Higher protection means higher taxation. The problem is how to get out of some of the burden of taxation. Do you realize how heavy the mortgage is on the back of the country?

"You can't have that all-round protection Mr. Meighen is talking about without having an all-round increase in the cost of living. If you make the cost of living higher you increase the overhead charges in every industry in Canada."—From Premier King's speech at Kingston.

WILTON.

The new bridge over Fish Creek is nearly completed. Everyone will be happy when it is finished, as the crossing is not too good.

A number of ladies attended the W. M. S. convention at Beulah church.

Rev. Mr. McMillan is filling the pulpit in the Presbyterian church.

The Women's Institute is giving a shower to Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Latham Clark's tenant, on Wednesday evening.

The Misses Margaret and Laura, and Archie Summerby, Massey, are spending a few weeks with their uncle, Wm. Forsythe.

Mrs. Victoria Shibley is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. K. N. Storms.

Mr. Bunker Storms and Mrs. Shibley have returned home after spending a week in Kingston with friends.

The people here were sorry to hear of the accident to Mr. Damon Babcock, Harrowsmith. He was quite badly hurt by the kick of a horse. No bones were broken, but he was badly bruised. We hope no serious results will follow.

We are pleased to have Mrs. John Rymer home from the General Hospital, where she underwent a serious operation on her neck for tumor and goitre. She is doing as well as could be expected.

Coal hauling is the next thing many of the farmers will engage in.

The teacher, Miss Anglin, who has been so very ill with diphtheria, we are much pleased to hear, is improving nicely.

A number of our farmers attended the plowing match at Brockville.

Mrs. Hannah Stover is visiting at Napanee with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lovin Glass.

Miss Alice Wallace is spending a few days with Mrs. John Henderson, Bath.

Mr. Geo. Shibley, Napanee, called on friends here last week.

TAMWORTH.

Jacob Anderson died on Tuesday last. The funeral took place at the United Church on Thursday.

James L. Wheeler left on Wednesday morning for a four days trip to Oswego, N.Y., and Watertown, N.Y., to visit friends. They were accompanied by Captain Amey and his wife.

Lester Shaw has purchased the bakery lately owned by William Haggerty.

The new church sheds are nearing completion.

J. N. O'Brien and family have moved to Toronto.

Melvin Whiteman and family have also moved to Toronto.

CROYDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Green, Florida, and Miss Lamey, Napanee, spent Thursday evening and Friday last with Mrs. M. A. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bawn gave a party to a number of their friends on Thursday evening last, and all report a good time.

Arthur Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. George Black, Camden East, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Paul and daughter, Isobel, Hartney, Man., had tea and spent Wednesday evening glast with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Close.

Miss Agnes Close has returned home after visiting friends at Napanee and Selby.

Mrs. W. Galbraith spent a few days recently with Mrs. George Barrager. Mrs. Barrager's many friends are very pleased to hear she is on the way to recovery after her recent serious illness.

L. T. Campbell, Desoronto, called on a few of his friends in and around Croydon recently.

Those who have dug potatoes dug report a good crop.

Messrs. Steward Close and Raymond Campbell made a business trip to Napanee on Monday last.

John Dewey spent a recent evening with friends in Croydon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Close and daughter, Annie, spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis.

W. A. MEETING AT TAMWORTH

E. J. SEXSMITH

Progressive candidate for Prince Edward-Lennox in the election of Oct. 29. Mr. Sexsmith was born near Napanee in 1865. He was educated in a rural school and in the High School at Napanee. For a time he worked as a mechanic with his father and then engaged in farming in Lennox which he followed successfully for thirty years, and has always found time to assist in church work. In 1921 he was elected in Lennox and Addington by a majority of 129.

October 14th was a red letter day in the history of the parish of Tamworth when a splendid gathering of women took place at the autumn meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Deanery of Lennox and Addington. The day commenced with a celebration of the Holy Communion in Christ Church at 10.30. The rector, the Rev. J. A. Poslon, was celebrant, assisted by Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, of Deseronto; Rev. H. Pringle, Adolphustown; Rev. R. W. Spencer, Camden East; and Rev. W. G. Swayne, Bath, and a large surpliced choir. Mr. Swayne preached an excellent sermon to a big congregation from the text "What think ye of Christ." About one hundred and fourteen received the Holy Communion.

After the service a sumptuous dinner was served in the Town Hall by the ladies of Tamworth, Marlbank and Enterprise. At 2 p.m. the business meeting held in the Oddfellows' Hall, began with Mrs. C. C. Abbott, of Kingston, Diocesan Vice-President, in the chair, and Mrs. C. E. S. Radcliffe, Deseronto, acting secretary.

Interesting reports of the past year's work were read by the secretaries of the Deanery Branches of the W. A. Mrs. Coleman of Napanee was the convener of a deputation from the Woman's Auxiliary of the M.S.C. C. of the Church of England in Canada to convey greetings to the ladies of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada in session at Tamworth, and these greetings were fully reciprocated by a deputation of ladies from the W.M.S. of the United Church, Miss Gardner, of Newburgh, being the convenor. After the business session the ladies serdved tea to their guests.

Before closing most cordial votes of thanks were tendered to the Rector and choir of Christ Church, Tamworth, the ladies of the congregations who made the visit of the delegates so enjoyable, to the Rev. W. G. Swayne, of Bath, Miss DeBlois, Kangra, India, and Miss Edith Van Straubenzie, of Kingston, for their helpful addresses. The offerings which were liberal, were voted for work in the northern parts of the Diocese of Ontario. Mrs. Radcliffe was elected Deanery Secretary and an invitation from the Rev. R. W. Spencer to hold the next meeting in the parish of Camden, was accepted.

A "Want Ad." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

Vote for John Hubbs

Mr. Hubbs' Taxation Policy

As outlined by him in his speech in Parliament in May 1924

At the close of the war the people of Canada found themselves with a debt of about two and a half billion dollars with interest payments of $135,000,000 annually. In order to meet this liability the government of Canada, with Mr. Meighen as premier, found it necessary to largely increase the taxes and as a very large number of Canadians who had furnished the government with supplies, including munitions, canned goods, etc., and made immense sums of money thereby, it was felt by the government and approved by all classes, that this class should pay a tax on their incomes. They imposed a tax which has been in force ever since and last year yielded approximately 54,000,000 to the revenues of the country. The King government, realizing that the manufacturers of this country were enjoying great benefits through protection decided that they should pay a portion of their profits into the Dominion treasury instead of putting it all into their own pockets and they imposed what is known as the sales tax of 5 per cent on all goods manufactured in Canada, which last year yielded $71,000,000. To the average citizen these appear to be just and fair methods of taxation. Mr. Hubbs, who is seeking to hegome your representative and who represented part of this riding during the past term, discussed the matter of taxation in a speech which he made in Parliament on May 12th, 1924 and which is copied from 'Hansard' which is the official report of the proceedings of parliament.

Mr. Hubbs advocated a Tax on Land instead of the present Income Tax and Sales Tax

(Hansard May 12, 1924, page 2087)

"I do not want to detain the House as it is getting late, but instead of the sales tax, and instead of the troublesome income tax that bothers everybody in making up their returns and which some pay and some do not—keeping a record of everything sold makes an endless amount of work—I would say if the government have got to raise money—and they must do to pay off the debt of the country—the only fair way to do it is through a land tax. I know it would be hard, I know a lot of people will object to that, but it is a most simple tax to collect, and it is easily collected through the municipalities. The man who has land or property pays the assessment and the poor man who is living in a rented house and is struggling to get along, has no tax to pay. This sales tax hits the man who can least afford to pay; it hits the labouring man, the consumer, on his clothing, on his boots, on everything that he has to buy, and he is the man who can least afford to pay the tax. Therefore I say the government should consider some other form of taxation.....If I had the framing of it I would say put on a tariff so high that nobody could fly over it with an aeroplane and so deep in its foundations that a submarine could not dig under it."

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA

There are in Canada 57,000,000 acres of land under cultivation. **Two Dollars per Acre of a land tax** would raise $114,000,000 which would be $13,000,000 less than Mr. Hubbs proposes to raise from a Land Tax in order to relieve the wealthy classes from the income tax and the manufacturers from the sales tax and if Mr. Hubbs' high protection tariff were carried out instead of raising $120,000,000 from the tariff we would receive nothing and if that were also added to Mr. Hubbs' land tax another $2.00 per acre would be added to the farmers' land tax which would mean $400 annual tax on 100 acres of land under cultivation.

Mr. Hubbs admitted at the nomination meeting in Picton that his speech as reported in Hansard is correct. Could the farmers of Lennox continue to cultivate their farms and pay the taxes as suggested by Mr. Hubbs.

Vote for E. J. Sexsmith

And a Fair and Reasonable system of Taxation

"Calling up prospects by Long Distance is the best way to advertise our business"

—Writes a Shoe Merchant

The toughest prospects yield to Long Distance selling

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

THE FIGHT AGAINST STRONG DRINK.

Sunday, Nov. 1.—Ephesians 6: 1-20.

Golden Text: Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might (Eph. 6: 10).

There is only one secret of permanent victory in the fight against strong drink, after all; and it is the secret of victory in all fights: putting on the Lord Jesus Christ. Human legislation, important and effective as it is in many ways, cannot win the final victory against any evil. Nor can human self-control, or will power. Nor will "campaigns of education" in the temperance cause; yet the more we have of these the better. Economic and commercial factors have accomplished much against strong drink; but they will not end the battle. Scientific temperance instruction in the public schools has now educated a generation, and has laid startling and demonstrated facts before alert and growing minds. To all these methods and activities we owe much. But if Paul were dealing today with the strong drink problem of modern civilization, he might say, as he did to the Corinthian Christians in another connection, "And yet show I unto you a more excellent way."

Evangelism, giving people the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, is the most effective temperance warfare we can wage. The drink problem comes to be a problem in the life of the man who has received Christ as Saviour, and has yielded his life to Christ's Lordship. Such a man, as Paul writes to the Ephesians in the chapter preceding the lesson, is "not drunk with wine, wherein is excess," but is "filled with the Spirit." If, therefore, we would be true temperance workers, let us give the Gospel in season and out of season, telling out the good news, and persuading men to accept the Saviour and yield their lives to Him. Then they can experience that "temperance" or "self-control" which is supernatural and part of the very life of God, for "the fruit of the Spirit is.....temperance." (Gal. 5: 22, 23).

The sixth chapter of Ephesians contains one of the most stirring challenges and glorious passages in all the Scriptures. The warfare of the Christian warrior is described; the armor of victory is detailed, piece by piece; and complete, unqualified victory is guaranteed.

But the warfare is terrible, indeed; it is sure to be terrifying unless one knows and uses the full armor of victory. For it is "not against flesh and blood; but against evil spirits, against malign and deadly powers; personalities who do not come out into the open, but who fight in the dark. Let us never forget that evil spirits are not the imagination of men's minds, but a dread reality, plainly declared in God's Word, recognized and exposed and condemned by the Lord Jesus Christ, but continuing their persistent activities against us and all who belong to Him. We are powerless before them, of ourselves. Only in the power of Christ can we prevail against them.

Therefore, we are to "be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might." This calls for faith; faith in what Christ is and what He does, not in what we are, or in what we do.

We are to "put on the whole armor of God." If we do this, we are promised that we shall "be able to withstand in the evil day." But we are plainly told that our victory is absolutely conditioned on doing "all" that is here explained and required. We must wear every piece of armor that the warrior needs; not half of the pieces, or most of them, or all of one, but all.

There are seven pieces in this equipment of armor for the Christian: 1. The loin girdle of truth. 2. The breastplate of righteousness. 3. The shoes of the Gospel of peace. 4. The shield of faith. 5. The helmet of salvation. 6. The sword of the spirit. 7. Unceasing prayer and watchfulness.

Now a very wonderful fact emerges in this armor of the Christian, both defensive and offensive. It is this: every piece of the armor is Christ Himself!

Therefore when we are told to "put on the whole armor of God" we are simply told what we are enjoined elsewhere to do, "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ" (Rom. 13: 14).

1. Our loins are to be girt about with truth; and Christ said, "I am.....the truth" (John 14: 6).

2. We are to wear the breastplate of righteousness; and "Christ Jesus.....is made unto us.....righteousness" (I. Cor. 1: 30).

3. Our shoes are to be the Gospel of peace"; and "He is our peace" (Eph. 2: 14).

4. If we take "the shield of faith" we shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked (one, or Satan). And "I live by the faith of the Son of God" (Gal. 2: 20).

5. "The helmet of salvation" protects our heads; and Christ is our salvation, for "he that hath the Son hath life" (I John 5: 12).

6. "The sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God," is an unfailing weapon; and Christ is the living Word (John 1), as the Bible is the written Word.

7. Continual prayer is the winning warfare of the Christian; and Christ, who is our life, "ever liveth to make intercession" (Heb. 7: 25).

Suppose the whole Church of Christ were living, working, fighting, clothed continually in this whole armor, or Christ Himself, how much longer would the fight against strong drink have to go on?

INCREASE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

In the seven months this year ending with July, according to the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch News Letter, Canada supplied the United Kingdom with 4,912,266 pounds of butter compared with 154,224 pounds in the same period last year and 40,458,544 pounds of cheese compared with 20,153,504 pounds in 1924. In the twelve months ending with July our total exports of butter were 28,869,307 lbs. valued at $10,317,819 compared with 14,474,241 lbs. worth $5,273,479 in the previous year and 140,235,300 lbs. of cheese $27,894,665 in value compared with 119,235,800 lbs. valued at $23,702,976. This shows an increase in favour of 1924-25 of 14,394,916 lbs. in butter and 20,913,500 lbs. in cheese and a combined increase in money of $9,236,029, by which amount the country has been enriched.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME

REV. J. PHILLIPS JONES, M.A., B. D.
Social Service Council of Canada.

In addition to poverty which was mentioned in a previous article another cause of Crime is —Intemperance. If the sale of hard liquor was prevented, the police-courts would lose a great deal of their business. At a recent meeting of police inspectors in New York City, one experienced officer said that "Drink is the greatest single cause of crime." Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of Great Britain said, "After forty years at the bar, and ten as a judge, I have no hesitation in saying that ninety per cent. of the crime in this country is due to indulgence in strong drink."

Addressing the Grand Jury in Winnipeg some time ago the Judge said—"Most of the cases in these assizes are directly or indirectly due to liquor. Especially does this apply to the foreign speaking population who are industrious and hard-working when sober, but are like wild beasts when under the influence of liquor."

Picariello and Mrs. Lasandra paid the extreme penalty for shooting a policeman in Blairmore, Alberta, because he interfered with their bootlegging traffic. And so we could multiply instances of strong drink being one of the great causes of crime.

Another cause of crime is ADDICTION TO HABIT-FORMING DRUGS. "The great majority of drug-addicts are of the underworld type." F. W. Cowan of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Division of the Federal Department of Health says that although the evil is somewhat abating in Canada, one of the great needs is compulsory treatment of drug addicts. In this way alone will the evil be finally eradicated.

FEEBLEMINDEDNESS IS ALSO A GREAT CAUSE OF CRIME. "Half the crime of the world, two-fifts of venereal disease, two-thirds of prostitution are due to neglect of the feebleminded." Recent psychiatric examination of the inmates of Sing Sing Prison shows that two-thirds are mentally defective.

There are five hundred mentally defective children in Alberta. Miss Dauphine, Superintendent of Special Children's Classes in Vancouver reports that there are over sixteen hundred mentally defective children in British Columbia, and the number is rapidly increasing. This is a problem in every province of the Dominion.

A mental defective is one whose brain development has halted. He has the body of an adult but the mind of a child. Some are idiots—mentally these are infants. Others are imbeciles having a mental capacity of from three to six years. The highest grade of feebleminded are morons. These can be taught expert manual labour under proper direction if it involves no planning or reasoning.

All mentally defective lack control. They naturally drift into immorality and crime. Their immoral tendencies make birth-rate among them very high. AND THEIR DEFECT IS TERRIBLY TRANSMISSIBLE.

At least three persons in a thousand are feebleminded. The untrained feebleminded do not work and the rest of us are supporting them. The problem of the feebleminded must be grappled with in earnest. By colonization, where they will not be able to propagate, we must stop breeding criminals. How many feebleminded are there now in the provinces of Canada? How many will there be in twenty years?

Earliest Time Measurements.

Egyptians were the earliest known race to measure time. In the year 42 B.C., Egyptians divided the year into twelve equal months of thirty days each. At the end of each year, five feast days were held to make the moon cycles come correctly, marking the 365 days. Julius Caesar fixed the mean length of the year at 365¼ days. He decreed that every fourth year should have 366 days, the others having 365. The first Julian year began on January 1st of the forty-sixth year before the birth of Christ. In the distribution of the days he adopted a more simple plan than the confused system which preceded the Julian Calendar. He ordered that January, March, May, July, September, and November should have thirty-one days, and the others thirty, except February, which should usually have twenty-nine, but thirty in every fourth year. This order was changed later by Augustus, so that the month of August should have as many days as July, which was named after Julius Caesar. February thus lost a day. September and November also lost a day, which were added to October and December respectively.

Two Sentiments.

A young lady one day requested Moltke and Bismarck to write a few lines in her album. The marshal took up the pen first and wrote: "Falsehood passes away; truth remains.—Von Moltke, Field Marshal." After reading what Moltke had to say Bismarck took the pen and added the following: "I know very well that truth will prevail in the next world, but in the meantime a field marshal himself would be powerless against falsehood in this world.—Von Bismarck, Chancellor of the Empire."

PROMPTNESS.

Avoid procrastination. Promptness is a ready aid, while procrastination keeps behind. Today is master of the situation. Tomorrow is an impostor who is almost sure to bring failure with him.—James T. Fields.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT. tfc

SUCCESSFUL MARKETING OF HONEY

(Experimental Farms Note).

Successful marketing of honey should mean satisfaction to both the producer and consumer. Bearing his customer in mind, let the producer put on the market the best package of which he is capable. Let him see that his honey is well ripened and carefully strained, that no particles of wax be left. If he bottles his product let the glass be of the best and his labels, whether for bottles or pails, be attractive.

He should keep his customer in mind when preparing his sections for the market, and do his best to put them up in the most attractive style, for he must realize that people "buy through their eyes." Having prepared his product in the best way let him ask a fair price for it. The public will never begrudge giving an honest price for a good article. Let him not cut his price to secure a sale over his neighbor, for in so doing he damages the industry at large.

To increase the number of his customers he should take every opportunity to disseminate knowledge of the uses to which honey may be put.

The public as a whole is interested in news, and news of the good things that can be made from honey are doubly interesting. This is evinced by the eagerness with which up-to-date housekeepers seek such literature distributed at exhibitions and fairs.

The consumer, in his turn, should be fair. Let him not buy cheap honey and then complain of being cheated when he finds that he has secured a low grade.

Let him keep his honey in a dry place, not subjecting it to chance of deterioration or fermentation through absorption of moisture. When the consumer and producer each look for the best from one another we will be much nearer successful marketing.

A. H. W. BIRCH, Apiarist.

We're All Gasometers.

The chief ingredients of your body are five gases—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, and fluorine, and there is enough gas in a man to fill a gasometer of 3,649 cubic feet. The most important element is oxygen, and the bulk of that gas compressed within us, if set free, would be equal to a beam of wood one foot square and 1,191 feet (nearly a quarter of a mile) long.

Every man's body contains 2,400 cubic feet of hydrogen, sufficient to inflate a balloon that would lift himself, balloon, and tackle.

The nitrogen in the human body is about half an ounce to each pound of body weight, and about twenty time the bulk of the body. There is sufficient carbon in the human body to make 65 gross of lead pencils.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS MAKE TOUR OF WESTERN CANADA TO COAST

From left to right, F. W. Molson, Col. Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G., Senator Beique, K.C., Lord Shaughnessy, E. W. Beatty, Sir Herbert Holt, Ross M. Mollgster, W. N. Tilley, K.C.

SURROUNDING E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are a number of the directors of the system grouped on the Observation Car of the train about to start for Toronto from the Windsor Station, Montreal. Mr. Beatty spoke at the Toronto Exhibition on the occasion of "Transportation Day" and then went on an extended tour of inspection over the C.P.R. western lines. His itinerary was by way of Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary to the Rocky Mountains and on to the Coast and Vancouver Island where a trip was made over the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to Port Alberni and Great Central Lake, the terminal of a new stretch of that railroad which has just been built to open up important timber areas.

Speaking of general conditions on his return from the trip, Mr. Beatty said a very marked improvement was evident as compared with that which had existed when he last went across the country. The spirit of the people was much more optimistic and he thought with very good reason. The movement of grain had gone forward extremely well. The railways were never in better shape to handle the crop and Canadian Pacific shipments from Winnipeg to the head of the Lakes had created a record.

There was, Mr. Beatty added, noticeable throughout the country a sustained interest in the important matter of immigration and a more general realisation of the fact that therein lay the soundest remedy for most of Canada's difficulties. The announcement made at Edmonton by President Beatty of a fuller measure of co-operation between the government and the railways looking to an acceleration of the movement of settlers to Canada had apparently been well received as an indication of real progress in this direction, and Mr. Beatty was hopeful that next year's results would be much better than for some years past.

At the Rocky Mountains resorts and the coast Mr. Beatty stated that the tourist business was assuming tremendous proportions and the Rockies were fast growing in popularity with American and European travellers, while tourist traffic up and down the coast had been heavy, the two new tourist steamers, Princess Kathleen and Princess Margaret, added to the Canadian Pacific fleet, having been exceedingly well patronized. Improvements were in hand at the Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise for the coming winter.

Throughout the trip Mr. Beatty was accompanied by Sir Herbert Holt, F. W. Molson, Ross H. McMaster, directors of the company; F. E. Meredith, director of Canadian Pacific Steamships; and by John W. Ribbs, director of the Imperial Bank. Over eastern lines vice-president A. D. MacTier accompanied the party, while D. C. Coleman, vice-president of western lines, was present from Fort William west.

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TO THE ELECTORS:

E. J. SEXSMITH

Progressive Candidate for Prince Edward-Lennox, has represented you in the Dominion Parliament for four years.

He is the unanimous choice of the Progressives of Prince Edward-Lennox in the present election.

Mr. Sexsmith has worthily represented this county for four years and should receive the confidence of the electors in the present campaign.

Mr. Sexsmith stands for economy in every department of government, and supported all measures of this nature brought down by the King Government.

A policy that will build up rural and urban Canada side by side is the present need. The country must be kept balanced right in population and economic conditions.

This is Mr. Sexsmith's policy.

Legislation for the masses, not for the classes, is one of the principal planks of the Progressive platform, and with which Mr. Sexsmith is heartily in accord.

A High Tariff will greatly INCREASE THE COST OF LIVING in Canada.

Vote for Sexsmith And a Living Tariff

GUARDING TREASURES

BRITISH CROWN JEWELS ARE IN SAFE-KEEPING.

Vatican Lucky In Getting Treasures Back So Quickly — Paintings and Jewels, Once Stolen, Are Not Recovered Until Years Have Passed.

It is agreed by those who make a study of such matters that the Pope was unusually lucky in getting back so quickly the treasures that were recently stolen from the treasury of St. Peter's, at Rome. Historic paintings and jewels, though difficult to steal, are usually years in turning up again, their value and distinctive qualities making the thieves wary about putting them on the market. There is a more sinister reason, and that is found in the suspicion that historic relics are often stolen at the instance of some wealthy and in other ways respectable amateur collector, who pays the professional thief and then buries in his private collection articles that ought to grace a public gallery or museum. It took thirty years for the stolen Gainsborough "The Duchess of Devonshire" to find its way back to the original owners, and then it was only recovered by a chapter of accidents. The priceless painting might easily have disappeared for all time, since its whereabouts was a secret in the possession of one man.

The theft of the "Mona Lisa" from the walls of the Louvre was an even more daring theft, and there was something of altruism in the motive of the thief. It was Vincenzo Perugia, a young Italian, who took this picture almost from under the nose of a guard, his object being as he said to restore it to his country to make up in part "for all the works of art Napoleon I. had taken out of Italy." Perugia had been employe at the Louvre early in 1911, and after leaving his job he used to return frequently to visit his old mates who are decorators. One morning he saw a chance, and snatched the "Mona Lisa" from the wall, cut the canvas from its frame, concealed it in his blouse and walked out to freedom.

The British Crown Jewels are said to be the best-guarded national treasures in the world. In the early days they were carried round by the various kings who liked to look at them. Then, as they increased in number and bulk, the monarchs sent most of them to the monks at Westminster Abbey for safe-keeping. But in the reign of Henry III. several treasures were found to be missing and there was an investigation. It revealed the fact that some forty-eight of the pious brethren had conspired in the theft and all were punished. In the reign of Edward I. the Jewels were sent to the Tower and an official known as the Keeper of the Regalia was appointed to watch them. All went well until the reign of Charles II., when the Keeper of the Regalia happened to be a benevolent and unsuspicious old gentleman named Talbot Edwards. One day a Col. Blood, disguised as a clergyman, and his wife called and asked to see the Jewels, and they were shown. The lady fainted and the kind-hearted Edwards attended to her. The pair departed, but shortly afterwards returned to thank the keeper for his kindness and give him a small present. An intimacy sprang up between the two families.

Then one day the colonel introduced his dashing son who fell in love at first sight with the presumably buxom daughter of the Edwards family. It was not long before a wedding was arranged and the hour set for seven o'clock in the morning. Two or three family friends of the Bloods appeared as guests and, of course, they must see the famous Jewels. Edwards took them to the treasure room, when they immediately set upon him and tried to make off with the royal regalia. They were stopped by a member of the Edwards family who arrived opportunely, but in the scuffle the crown was badly bent, though no jewels were lost. In the late war it was commonly reported that the Jewels had been sunk in the Thames as it was feared the building would be a mark for the German bomb droppers. Some bombs did fall nearby, and as a matter of precaution the Jewels were taken elsewhere. But they went no farther than Windsor Castle. They are now back again in the Tower.

A writer in the New York Times says that most of the treasure of the Pope is held not at St. Peter's, but in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. Here is the old linen lace robe worn in 1288 by Boniface VIII., the Catani Pope, a member of the same Catani family who to-day occupies one of the historic Roman palaces. There is a copy of the famous Cellini brooch of gold, five inches in diameter, with a large centre diamond. The Pope's hereditary red shoes are here, heavily embroidered in gold, each buckle containing four diamonds and a large emerald, and so is his triple crown, described by one visitor to this treasure house as "of cloth of silver stretched over some stiff substance. It is twelve inches high, surrounded by three crowns of golden leaves, rather like arum leaves, with a costly gem in the centre of each coming out of a narrow band richly studded with magnificent gems. It is surmounted by a blue enamel ball and diamond cross, with streamers like a Glengarry cap down behind." And of this royal head covering, another writer has said:

"This is came to pass that the pontifical tiara was surely a royal crown sparkling with the most precious gems to which Boniface the Superb added a second, and Pope Frederick Benedict XII. a third . . . until the triple mitre became the symbol of the greatest power the world has ever seen."

La Politesse.

The Fair One—Oh, I wished I had lived a hundred years ago. The Other One—But then you would be a long time dead and would not be sitting here happily by my side. The Fair One—True, true! So I couldn't! Forgive me, dearest!

The Greatest Financier.

"Who was the greatest financier ever known?"

"Noah, because he floated his stock when the whole world was in liquidation."

SQUEEZING OUT WHITE MAN.

Dark Races of World Outnumber White by Two to One.

Some of the alarming facts and opinions expressed by Prof. J. W. Gregory, in his book entitled "The Menace of Colour," just published, are the following:

The dark races of the world outnumber the white by two to one. In the high tropic birth-rate is maintained the black population of the United States of America will be forty-millions in the year 2000. No European nation could rule India if the people were united against it.

In the writer's opinion the white race will be unable, in the long run, to hold its own against the increasing numbers of negroes and Latins of mixed blood on the Western Continents, and the Yellow races and Indians in Asia.

"Extensive areas for the occupation of the white man are not," declares Prof. Gregory, "Asia has vast empty tracts of good land in Southern Siberia climatically suitable for him. . . . The increase in the white population along the line of the Siberian Railway is therefore probable; but the European colonies may be at any time swamped by the cheap labor of Mongolians from the south.

"The opportunity for white settlement in South Africa is even more unfavorable owing to the hopelessness of attempts of the more cultured races competing successfully with the negroes. . . . North America, no doubt, is a white man's land, except for the share held by eleven or twelve million negroes who will form a very difficult problem in American development.

"South America offers the possibilities of an indefinite increase in the white inhabitants in the southern part of the continent; but the bulk of it is predominantly Latin in race and type, and its future lies with a mixed colored race with a dwindling white strain. Australia is the one continent which offers a possibility of a twenty-fold increase of its present white inhabitants.

Prof. Gregory has no axe to grind; with scrupulous impartiality he examines the problems of intermarriage between various races and the antagonisms which cause most of the world's preventable wars. He comes to the conclusion that "each of the races of mankind has its special merits, and has made its own contribution to the progress of the world.

"The ethical basis of civilisation has been supplied by the Asiatic, to whom are due all the chief religions. For the material basis of civilization, iron, the world is probably indebted to the negro.

"The scientist and administrative genius of the European race has discovered how the forces and materials of nature can be made most fully available for the service of man."

HOLIDAYS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

London Has Fewer Holidays Than Any Other City.

Why should London have fewer public holidays than any other city in the world, not excepting even bustling New York, which has ten, or the most tailing of the German centres, where there are twelve? asks a writer in Answers. It has only the six days appointed by statute — a number commonly exceeded even in our own country.

To the Scottish Bank Holidays Glasgow adds a day each in April, May, and September, as well as a fortnight at the Fair. Edinburgh, too, makes holiday during the last week in July.

In some parts of England, local custom prescribes other holidays besides those legally ordained. All Whit-Week is play-time for Manchester, and at the wakes or feasts many northern towns close down.

The custom of thus taking holiday in the mass brings about curious results. Some evening newspapers suspend publication, and at Shefield all the lamplighters take their holiday together, so that after sunset the city is a place of darkness. As it was time in Lancashire towns, there is one postal delivery, and most shops close from Saturday night until the following Tuesday morning.

Custom also affects the resumption of work after a holiday. Lancashire and Yorkshire buckle-to at once, whereas nothing is done in the Clyde shipyards on the day after the Glasgow Fair.

To deter workers from thus extending a break in the common round, there is a singular practice in some establishments. If a man turns up on the Tuesday after the holiday, he is paid for that day. If he does not re-start till Wednesday morning, he forfeits two days' wages.

Immeasurable is the difficulty of breaking through any customs of this kind. A Lancashire village was absorbed by a neighboring borough, and for many years afterwards it persisted on holding its wakes at the old time, instead of making holiday with the rest of the town.

Convicts Play Games.

It was recently announced that the "star" class of prisoners in Maidstone Prison, England, have been permitted to play games.

The prison lawn has been pressed into service as a bowling-green, and the bowls used have been presented by a local club. "Star" prisoners are allowed to indulge in this pastime for an hour every evening, the time so spent forming part of their daily recreation.

Presently English prisoners will be following the American example, and wireless receiving sets will be installed in all our convict establishments, as at Sing Sing.

Birmingham.

Birmingham, Eng., has a population of nearly one million.

Accommodating.

Jones—"Have you got quarters for a dollar, Smith?" Winks—My vest pocket is rather crowded, but pass it over and I'll try to make room for it.

Hope.

When Diogenes was asked what is most needful in life, he replied, "Hope, for hope cheers with those who have nothing else in life."

The normal school turns out professors of philosophy. Only the school of life produces philosophers.

LEGENDS OF THE AIR.

Early Struggles to Devise Ways of Travel by Air.

In these days of circumnavigation, super-Zeppelins, and luxurious air expresses, one recalls with a smile the earliest struggles of the human mind to devise ways of travel by air.

The first airman was the mythical Daedalus, who, according to an ancient fable, lived three centuries before the Trojan war. He built in Crete the famous labyrinth. Being imprisoned with his son, Icarus, by King Minos, he invented the instrument of flying, the wings being fastened on with wax. The old records says that this caused the death of Icarus, who flew so high that the heat of the sun melted the wax and the wings dropped off. Daedalus himself got to Sicily. King Minos must have been surprised when his prisoner escaped by air!

There is an old Indian legend which runs that Rama, King of Ayodhya, in the north of India, had been exiled, along with his lovely wife, Sita, to the jungles of Ceylon. The demon king Ravana, of Ceylon, Ravana, abducted Sita while she was wandering in the forest, and carried her off to his island home. Rama, with the assistance of the monkey king, marched south to avenge the outrage.

The monkey king built a series of stepping-stones over which the avengers marched on to the island. There Rama slew Ravana and rescued his lady alive and unhurt. The problem then was how to get back to Ayodhya.

A great air machine was fitted out, according to the story; and so capacious was it that it contained splendid rooms, furnished with seats and cushions. Rama was able to take with the monkey king, which had helped him in his expedition to accompany him and his wife as fellow-passengers.

When the plane passed over the capital of the monkey king, Sita begged her husband to stop and pick up the monkey wives and invite them to Ayodhya. This was done, and one can more easily imagine than describe the astonishment and joy of the welcome given to the party when at length they reached Ayodhya and glided down to the beflagged streets.

To the Hindu, aviation is not a new departure. In view of this ancient legend, it is rather a rediscovery. The idea has been working in men's minds from remote antiquity. Alfred the palace, flying from one country to another, wunderfully anticipated the modern air vessel, even as the conceptions of Jules Verne foreshadowed other scientific discoveries.

In a letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson, date 1782, he says: "We have a flying projector who, disclaiming the help of fumes and vapors, is making better than Daedalian wings, with which he will ascend the balloon, as an eagle masters a goose. £800 has been raised for the workmanship of iron wings.

"The whole is said to weigh two hundred pounds—no specious preparation for flying, but there are those who expect to see him in the sky." In Samuel Johnson's novel, "Rasselas," occurs this passage: "The maker appeared on a little promontory, furnished for flight. He waved his pinions awhile to gather the air, then leapt from his stand and in an instant dropped into the lake."

WHY THE SEA IS BLUE.

It Is the Salt In the Sea-Water Which Causes the Color.

Holiday-makers are sometimes disappointed to find that the sea is not colored that beautiful shade of blue which we love. A glass of sea-water is perfectly transparent and colorless, yet the ocean is often colored any shade from yellow to purple.

It is the salt in the sea-water which causes the blue color, for all the innumerable small particles of salt in the water affect the sun's rays and reflect the blue light. Seas which contain a large proportion of salt are colored the deepest blue. The Mediterranean, for example, which is rich in salt, is perhaps the deepest blue known. And the Pacific Ocean is dark enough to be called indigo.

Near the shore, the sea often changes its color to green. A stretch of white sand below shallow water will cause it to appear water-grey, or light green, whilst a deep yellow-colored sand, joined with the blue of the water, produces a darker green. In the Bay of Loango the water appears to be deep red, which is on account of the red bottom.

Another cause of water colors is the large numbers of minute organisms always present. In some of the salt lakes of Tibet, and in the South of France, a certain red organism gives to the water a vivid crimson hue.

When a rope is thrown over the side of a boat, it is sometimes found that the water is phosphorescent. The drops of water hang to the rope like a blazing necklace of pearls.

At one "arm of the sea" in Great Britain, practically any color of the rainbow can be seen, from a glowing crimson to a glittering gold. This is due chiefly to sunlight effects. If anyone doubts this, they should go to the Bristol Channel, where Turner, the great painter, produced some of the most wonderful seascapes the world has seen.

Instinct of Blackbirds.

While residing in the country some years ago and walking out one evening, I found a nest of young blackbirds. The young birds were almost fledged. Taking them home with me, I put them in a cage and the next morning sung them out under a tree, and in about an hour I saw the old birds at the cage, evidently delighted to find their young. The old birds came regularly every two hours and fed them with worms and grubs. This continued for two days, the old birds trying all in their power to get the young ones out. On the third day I noticed the old birds bring a worm, which they gave the young ones, two of which died that evening and the rest next day. The old birds then left off coming. The berries on examination proved to be the seeds of the Atropa belladonna or deadly nightshade. This convinced me of what I had heard about these birds destroying their young if allowed to feed them in imprisonment. I am told that other birds have the same instinct. —Liverpool Post.

Here and There

"Canada has the greatest opportunity of any country on the face of the earth," stated St. John Stracby, editor and proprietor of the London Spectator, in the course of a recent address before the Canadian Club. He stressed the advantages the country enjoyed in her large wheat area, electrical energy, wood pulp and mineral assets.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 men are expected to work in the forests of the Province of Quebec during the coming winter, according to the chief forester of the province. It is anticipated there will be a good season in the pulp and paper products, but that the cut of lumber will not be so heavy owing to the low price prevalent for sawn lumber.

Cordial relations between the ports of Quebec and Liverpool were emphasized recently by the exchange of cups by the respective Chief Magistrates of the two cities. The occasion was the Civic Week Celebration at Liverpool when the Lord Mayor, Thomas Dowd, sent Mayor Joseph Samson, of Quebec, greetings to which the latter responded.

A record for October weddings was established at the Windsor Station, Montreal, early in that month, when twenty couples invaded the Concourse on their way to Boston, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto. Two of the bridegrooms were bounced following time-honored custom. It used to be the fashion to subject brides to this usage, but since the advent of short skirts the practice has been frowned upon.

Establishing what is easily a world record for movement of wheat, grain poured into Fort William and Port Arthur elevators at the rate of nearly thirty bushels a second for the whole of the 24 hours of October 5, from Canadian Pacific Railway cars. In all, 1,704 cars were unloaded during the day and each car carries an average load of 1,500 bushels, representing a total of 2,556,000 bushels.

Driving into stationary trains on level crossings seems to be a favorite sport on the part of a number of motorists judging by reports coming in recently from different sections. The latest is from Galt, where an automobile, in broad daylight, ran into a freight train consisting of 18 loaded and 13 empty cars standing in plain view on a crossing. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the instance is another of gross carelessness on the part of motorists.

The Grand Challenge Cup, emblematic of the First Aid championship of the entire system of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was won by the Weston Shops team, of Winnipeg, champions of the West, against McAdam, N.B., team, champions of the East and last year's winners, after a searching test of the two teams conducted at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, recently. The margin between the two teams was so narrow as to be in doubt to the last moment. Weston took 507 points out of a possible 672 and McAdam had 499.

Tourist traffic development throughout Canada has reached such proportions as to equal the value of a fairly good wheat crop, and such development has only just begun, is the opinion of Colonel Phil. Moore, of Yoho Valley, B.C., interviewed recently. He thought that an estimate of three hundred million dollars spent by tourists annually in Canada was not too high. Growth of interest in the Canadian Rockies was very noticeable and although the majority of tourists were Americans, yet Canadians, too, were beginning to discover them, said the Colonel.

HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA.

Collecting Camphor Is a Dangerous Occupation.

There are few more dangerous occupations than the collecting of camphor.

Formosa, which practically produces the world's supply of camphor, is inhabited by a race of headhunters whose intractable savagery is without parallel to-day. Bands of camphor gatherers, chiefly imported Chinese, are paid toll with their heads.

[illegible] the island, for [illegible]ding the drug [illegible]ximately 8,000 [illegible] communities of [illegible]d by Japanese [illegible] cordon of protection [illegible] is not always enough to awe the headhunters, who, without warning sweep out of the forests and fall upon the villages on their errand of destruction.

Formosa is the only country in the world where large forests of camphor trees still remain. An idea of the tremendous wealth contained in these forests may be gained from the fact that from one tree alone, with a girth at the foot of 12 feet, camphor, to the value of $5,000 has been distilled.

The Japanese Government has no intention of allowing the aborigines' taste in skulls to continue to interfere with one of the most valuable monopolies. In addition to the subsidy of $5,000,000 which it has voted towards the industry's more rapid development, it is adding every year more troops to the large number resident in the island. Unless the headhunters accept civilized conditions in the near future, they face invasion and summary defeat, if not extermination.

CUB BEARS AS PETS

YOUNG ANIMALS REFUSE TO RETURN TO WOODS.

Cub Bears Are Taught Many Tricks — Bull Moose Will Pull Sled or Wagon — Another Moose Follows Girl Everywhere.

In the midst of an expanse of virgin woods, in the Guysboro river area of Eastern Canada, Alfred Myra has a farm which he wrested from the forest.

The Myra family was attracted one afternoon to the barking of their dog on the fringe of the woods. All of the members of the family rushed to the scene and found a baby cow moose, not more than five days old.

Apparently, the calf moose had been with his mother, the Myra dog had appeared, and the barking had frightened the moose so greatly it had headed for the clearing instead of for the deep woods. In this way it had become separated from the mother cow.

Myra seized the little animal before it was attacked by the dog, and carried it to a small shed near his house. There he locked it up, after offering the moose some milk. When the moose had been penned up in the shed until two months old, it was set adrift. But although it rushed for the woods, it was back in a few minutes and gave the family a scare at the shed. Realizing it was useless to continue the driving-away process, the Myra family cultivated the friendship of the moose. And in the tricks it became proficient. To the daughter of the house it became singularly attached, says a writer in Forest and Outdoors. The young lady was followed about the Myra property, whether fields or woods or on the highway, by the cow moose. She christened her shadow, "Minnie." And to this name the moose responded at all times. When the moose would get out of view in the woods, Miss Myra would call out the name, and the animal would come ambling toward her.

Minnie always dislikes being ejected from the house. There must be a book agent strain in her, for no sooner is she projected to the open air than she sets about the first opportunity to steal back into the house. She has been allotted a place in the cattle barn along with the cows and steers, and is as welcome to the cattle as though she were of the bovine species. In fact she wanders away after milking time frequently, with the herd, but after a few hours she returns in time for the noonday meal. Any member of the family can pet Minnie. But just as soon as a stranger appears, the cow moose heads for the standing timber.

On the Tetagouche river, in Eastern Canada, live Al and Gilbert Imhoff, brothers, who are guides and trappers. While trapping they came across a mother bear and her four little cubs. One of the cubs of mother bear had been entangled in a trap and she had to be killed. The four cubs came particularly friendly. They were taken to the camp of the men, to eat out of their hands, and to frolic like dogs.

When the cubs grew, two of them were broken to harness and attached to a specially-made sled. They did not take kindly to the strappings and to the sled at the outset, but soon became very fond of stepping out in tandem—provided one of the brothers was handling the reins.

Each of the animals was taught to lift a bottle to his mouth, while standing on his hind legs. When the brothers sought recreation, they called on the bears to furnish an entertainment, culminating in a wrestling contest between one of the bears and one of the brothers.

A few weeks brought an animal pal to G. Roy who lives in the village of Richmond, Que. Out from a flame-devastated region came a young bull moose. Roy, on a pre-fire trip, had saw the animal. The calf raced into a wire fence separating two properties. It became enmeshed in the wire. Roy hastened to the scene and extricated the little beast, which was about a month old. The moose had been slightly injured. Because of this, Roy felt sympathy for him. After keeping the calf for a month, it became part of the household. Roy built a sled, and made some harness. After three weeks, he was able to get the harness on the moose. A few weeks more found the moose traversing the country highways, pulling the sled. But only if the driver was either Roy or his daughter.

The moose has grown so attached to the driving that he welcomes the hitching up to the sled in winter and to a light wagon in the summer period. He speeds over the ground with the awkward gait of the moose, but faster than horses. Motor cars are not yet established in his favor, but he has no fear for horses or cattle. In fact he is stabled with the live stock of the Roy farm in winter and gambols with the cattle and horses in the pasture lands and wooded areas during the spring, summer and fall. The moose is to the Roys what radio is to other families in the country. Not [illegible] remained in the wood[illegible] grimaces int[illegible] returns befo[illegible] prefers his a[illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] ment when Miss [illegible] to the waitress for His Majesty, Bull Moose. Another liking is for petting before the camera, with Roy as chaperon.

Dark-skinned Children Suffer Less.

Dark-skinned children are said to suffer less from the diseases of children than their fair-skinned brothers and sisters.

First Missionaries to Islands.

One hundred years ago two [illegible] were sent from Torrington, Conn., to be the first missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands, then known as the Sandwich Islands. The event was commemorated at Torrington.

Many Plants Contain Sugar.

It is an interesting fact that sugar exists not only in the cane, beet-root and maple, but also in the sap of about one hundred and ninety other plants and trees.

Irrigation In Sudan

One of the most remarkable engineering enterprises that has been brought to a successful conclusion in recent years is the Sennar Dam, the gigantic wall of masonry that holds back the flood waters of the Blue Nile, some 2,000 miles south of Cairo, in Egypt.

Two miles long and ninety feet thick at its broadest base, it is now completed.

Where, little more than two years ago, crocodiles nosed their way in and out of the swamps and rivers, baboons chattered in the trees and herds of elephants roamed through the underbush, there is to-day a well laid-out town. It has electric light, an excellent water supply and an ice plant; and if, occasionally, a lion, greatly curious, wanders down Main Street, it is no more than a reminder to the inhabitants of the hole of the pit whence they were digged.

Actual work on the Sennar Dam was begun as far back as 1913, when a party of convicts in chains was sent up there by Lord Kitchener, but operations were suspended during the war, and when, in 1919, the project was reopened, it was quickly seen that the original estimate of $7,500,000 for the whole enterprise was hopelessly inadequate.

As the dam stands completed today, with its sixty miles of canal and branches down which the water is to flow to the cotton fields, the total sum advanced by the British Treasury is found to be more than $60,000,000. That in spite of this high initial cost, the work will prove enormously profitable cannot be doubted. More than 800,000 acres of wilderness will be under rotative cultivation next year, and already new irrigation schemes are being discussed to take in another 5,000,000 acres.

How to conserve the waters of the Nile as it sweeps down to the Mediterranean, with the overflow of the great lakes of Abyssinia and Uganda swelled by the rains of the mountains and the swamp waters of the forests of equatorial Africa, has been one of the problems of the ages. It was a problem with the Pharaohs, as it was with the Romans, and as it is to-day. The Sennar Dam is another great step toward solution.

From September to April the river sinks by as much as twenty-five feet, uncovering on either bank large tracts of the most fertile soil in the world. Beyond this, large areas have for centuries been irrigated with infinite toil by that contrivance of the Stone Age called the shadoof. The peasant sets up rough posts and a lever, the other end having a football goal on the river bank. In the middle of the bar pivots a long beam, of which one end is weighted by a huge blob of clay. From the other hangs a primitive dipper. "Hour after hour," as one writer puts it, "the patient farmer pulls his dipper down to fill itself in the river, then lets the clay counterweight hoist it to the level of the irrigation ditch, along which it trickles to the sun-scorched crop."

The only improvement on this contrivance in 10,000 years is the ox-driven waterwheel called the sagia. The sagia, which is to be seen everywhere along the banks of the Nile, is the same in every detail as those in the far-off days before even Tutankhamen was a king in Egypt. The age-weary, plaintive creaking of the sagia is the oldest mechanical sound in the world.

Within the next few months thousands of these old waterwheels and the more primitive shadoof will be superseded. From the great new reservoir behind the Sennar Dam, containing water enough to supply the whole of Canada for more than a year, will flow through water to thousands of irrigation ditches spreading out like the meshes of a net over an ever-larger tract of country.

The great work was completed in less than three years by an army of Egyptian and Sudanese laborers, the descendants of the men who built the pyramids and set up the Sphinx in the sands of Giza. Both become more understandable to any one who watched these thousands of black and brown men at work on the Sennar Dam, in their white robes like nothing so much as long white nightshirts, and realized that they live and grow strong on parched corn and cold water and that they are well paid and more than happy on 50 cents a day.

Lazy Idleness.

Beware of lazy idleness. It will have its effect on your whole system. It breaks down the tissues of the muscles and the internal organs, sometimes resulting in an unhealthy accumulation of fat and sometimes in internal adhesions. In some constitutions it results in shrinkage and premature old age.

Within Reason.

Mistress—Jane, didn't you hear the doorbell? New Servant—Yes, mum. Mistress—Then why don't you go to the door? New Servant—"Deed, mum, I ain't expectin' nobody to call on me. It must be somebody to see yourself, mum.

Dominion Tires and Tubes

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Ford Quick Change Transmission Bands Installed—Can be relined in half an hour.

Rubber Tires for Buggies — Hard and Cushion.

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'Phone 218. DUNDAS ST., EAST P. O. Box 567.

Every Week Last Year

more sales were being made, stock turnovers speeded up and profits increased by ADVERTISING.

—This Year every week you let slip by without ADVERTISING gives your competitor a bigger opportunity. Start your ADVERTISING in the next issue of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and follow the example of hundreds of successful business men by keeping YOUR BUSINESS constantly before your customers through steady advertising

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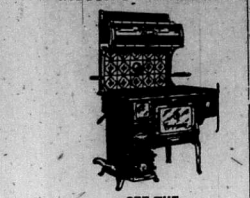

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Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

We have been in the insurance business for years and can give you good service.

Agents for all classes of Insurance.

Consult

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Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

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Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

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Is still in Business

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We can save you from 20% to 30%

We are giving Free with each purchase amounting to $5.00, a Broom, value 50c.

Maxwell Car in good condition and running order, and Baby Carriage and Baby Walker for sale cheap.

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MAKER'S

AND SAVE MONEY!

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VICTORY Loan Coupons will mature on the first day of next month. Clip your coupons and use them to open a Savings Account with us. Then the money your Bonds earned will in turn be earning.

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Buy Your Coal NOW

HEAT FOLKS

THIS coal-bin quartet will put the joy of living into every nook and corner of the house. Joy and gladness roll into the home when these boys slide down the coal chute. They sing a warm tune. Wintry nights outside just naturally turn into balmy evenings inside your threshold. Here are songsters that sing themselves to ashes. They know no clinkers.

Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

VanLuven

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The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

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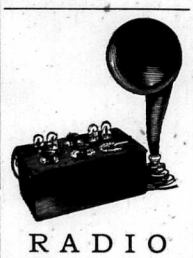
Children's Photographs.

You should have a permanent record of the ever changing expressions of child-life—have their pictures made more often. Preserve the little smiles they have for you now—next year they may have grown out of them, anyway they will be different. Make an appointment to-day, for either in your own home, or at my studio. I make a specialty of child-photography.

BERTRAM F. HAWLEY,
Residence—Studio,
Dundas Street, West. 45-tf



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Authorized Dealers for the Canadian General Electric Radiolas from $35.00 up to $450.00

When interested in Radio call and see us. We can give you time on same, if necessary.

Then, don't forget that we carry a complete line of Electric Fixtures, Shades, and Lamps of all kinds.

Thor Washing Machines.

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We also have on hand some Japanese Vases and Shades which can be had for the small sum of 88.50. This line cannot be duplicated, less than $22.50 each.

House wiring a specialty.

Look out for 8 Day specials.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367
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GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

The Quarterly Sacramental Service, Love-feast and Reception of members will be held on Sunday at 10 a.m.

At 7 p.m.—The first of the song services with orchestra and pictures will be held.

11.45 — Sunday School and Bible Classes.

Monday, 8.00 p.m.—Young People's League.

Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. J. J. Clark and family wish to thank their neighbors and friends for any kindness, sympathy and flowers given in illness and death of the late J. J. Clark.

Annual Convention.

The annual meeting of the Brethren will be held in the C.O.F. Hall, Rennie Block, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, November 8th, 9th and 10th. Hours of meeting, 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. All are invited to attend these meetings. 48-b

Basketball.

The final game, which will decide the winners of the cup in the Bay of Quinte League for 1925, will be played in the Napanee Armouries on Friday, Oct. 30th at 7.30 p.m., between junior and senior teams of Belleville High School and Napanee Collegiate Institute. Come and see some good basketball and cheer Napanee girls on to victory.

Frontenac-Addington.

Nominations for the riding of Frontenac-Addington for the Federal House, were held at Harrowsmith, the gathering being presided over by Samuel Jamieson. The hall was crowded to the doors when W. S. Reed, Progressive candidate, and Hon. J. W. Edwards, Conservative, were nominated. Dr. Edwards was slated to speak at 1.30 o'clock with Mr. Aylesworth speaking for Mr. W. S. Reid.

The Nomination Meeting at Picton.

The nomination meeting for Prince Edward-Lennox riding was held at Picton court house on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Between four and five hundred people were in attendance, many from Napanee and Lennox being there. Milton Storms, returning officer for the riding, announced the names of the candidates : E. J. Sexsmith for the Progressives and John Hubbs for the Conservatives. Dr. Currie of Picton acted as chairman. Both candidates made interesting addresses. The speakers on behalf of Mr. Hubbs were J. M. Simpson, Napanee, and J. S. Robbins, Ottawa. Joseph Haycock, of Adolphustown, made an address in the interests of Mr. Sexsmith and the Progressive party.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

(Presbyterian)

DESERONTO, ONT.

Minister :

Rev. A. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Seats free.

All are cordially invited.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Hay Bay Church : Communion Service, 11 a.m.

Bethany Church—Sunday School 1.30 p.m. ; Public service, 2.30 p.m.

Anderson Church—Sunday School, 10.30 a.m. ; Public worship 7.30 p.m.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Special services for All Saints' Day, Nov. 1st.

A Worth While Address.

On Thursday, Nov. 5th, at Grace Church, under auspices of Young People's League, Rev. Harold Stainton, who was in Y. M. C. A. war work in India and Mesopotamia, will give his illustrated address on "The Golden Rupee." It is a great story, and will be greatly told. Tickets 25c.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. Jas. Vine and family wish to extend their sincere thanks to the kind neighbors for their many kindnesses, also Trinity Church for the flowers sent during the illness and death of their husband and father, the late Mr. Jas. Vine.

Ladies' Musical Club.

The annual meeting of the Napanee Ladies' Musical Club was held on Tuesday of last week, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

Hon. President—Mrs. W. S. Herrington.

President—Mrs. Cameron Wilson.

1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. J. G. Daly.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. G. A. Thompson.

3rd Vice-Pres.—Miss Light.

Secretary—Mrs. J. W. Robinson.

Treasurer—Miss A. Thompson.

Barn Burned.

A barn belonging to John Mack, on the Belleville Road was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last. The building was used as a cattle barn and Mr. Mack, assisted by neighbors, was able to get the cattle out of the barn. The Napanee fire truck, with its chemical engine, responded to the fire and with the assistance of a bucket brigade prevented the spread of the fire to nearby buildings and stacks. The flames from the fire ignited one of the poles of the Hydro high tension line and the current was cut off for some time both in Napanee and Kingston.

Boy Struck by an Auto.

Glen Lowry, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lowry who reside in Ernestown, a short distance from the highway, was on Thursday morning struck by an automobile driven by Mr. M. V. Buffam, of Markdale. The boy, accompanied by his two cousins, sons of Mr. Chas. Lowry, were on their way to school and all three were riding on a milk truck. The truck stopped opposite the school and the young lad immediately got out and ran around the back of the truck to go to the school. The car driven by Mr. Buffam was just passing the truck and before it could be stopped it had struck the lad the rear wheel passing over his legs. The injured boy was taken into the school house and Dr. Cameron Wilson and Martin's ambulance from Napanee summoned. The boy was immediately taken to the Kingston General Hospital, where and X-ray revealed that both legs were broken at the hips and he may also be injured internally. His condition was very serious for several days, but hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

Bailiff's Sale.

The undersigned has seized and will offer for sale, under Chattel Mortgage, on lot 3, in 6th con., Township of Richmond, on Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1925, at 1 p.m., the following chattels, viz : 1 bay horse, 8 years old ; 1 bay mare, 8 years old ; 1 bay horse, 8 years old ; 1 black mare, colt, 5 years old ; 8 milch cows, to freshen in December and January, 3 heifers, 2 years old ; about 25 Leghorn hens, 1 Massey-Harris binder, in good shape, 1 Massey-Harris disc seeder, 1 Massey-Harris hay rake, 1 McCormick mower, 1 spring-tooth cultivator, 1 iron roller, 1 iron drag, 4 pieces, 1 National gang plow, 1 corn cultivator, 1 double spring wagon, 1 lumber wagon, 1 buggy, 1 manure spreader, 1 set of platform scales, 1 cutter, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set of single harness, all hay and straw, 1 bin of oats, about 40 bushels, some corn stalks, 1 bin of buckwheat, about 40 bushels, 2 pitch-forks, 1 manure fork, all whiffletrees and neckyokes, 1 hog rack, 2 chains, 1 hay rack. And all other articles too numerous to mention. At the same time and place there will be offered for sale all that part of Lot. No. 3, in the 6th con. of the Township of Richmond, which lies north of the Salmon river, containing 144 acres more or less. Also a part of the front part of the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 7th con. of said Township. See posters and advertisement re sale of land. Terms of chattels, cash.

S. W. CLARK, GEO. GREER,
Auctioneer. Bailiff.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Gilling Nets and Twines from the reliable firm of Stuarts and Jacks, Scotland, may now be purchased at our store. Let us have your order for Fall needs.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

"What a Charming Room!"

Have you ever had guests pay this tribute of admiration to your taste? They will if you select your wallpapers wisely. And this is so easy to do when you choose from our complete stocks.

Paul's Bookstore

Napanee's Leading Wallpaper Shop

Shur-on Glasses

Learn the Facts about your

Eyes

Consult

DR. L. LEWIS

Eyesight Specialist

Dundas Street, Napanee

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning Service.
11.45 Church School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 7.30—Church School Young People's Section.
Wednesday, 7.45—Mid-week session of the Church School. (Adult Section).

BOY BURNED TO DEATH

WILBERT ROBINSON, SON OF MR. AND MRS. PERCY ROBINSON, MEETS SAD DEATH.

On Wednesday afternoon last a sad fatality occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robinson, who live in South Napanee, when their son, Wilbert, aged about five years, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed a barn at the rear of the home. It was at first thought that two of the boys were caught in the building, but the elder boy, Donald, was located shortly after the fire. It is supposed the boys were playing with matches and set fire to the building.

Mrs. Robinson, upon noticing the fire, realized that her son had been playing in the barn a few minutes before, and felt sure that he had been caught. Thinking that he was in the pig-pen, and hearing the cries of the child for help, Mrs. Robinson smashed the windows with her hands, and in so doing severely cut about the fingers. The father, who had been employed for many years by the Daly Tea Co., reached to the scene of the fire, and when informed that it was feared his boy was in the barn the blaze, he attempted to rush into the barn, but the heat drove him back. All that was left for the parents to do was to stand by and wait for what remained of their little son to be brought out.

Herbert Parks, who was engaged in shingling a roof a short distance from the scene of the fire was the first man to respond. When he arrived outside of the pig-pen, the heat was terrific, but nevertheless, he broke through the windows, heard the cries of the child, but could not see him. Thinking that little Wilbert was inside of the barn he started to cut his way through the wall, but he could not get through on account of there being a tin surface, and also two layers of planking.

Sam Smith, employed as a driver of a wood delivery, was the second man on hand, and he assisted Mr. Parks, but they were unable to do anything.

The Napanee fire department responded, did the best they could but on account of there being no water service, or fire protection of any kind, their efforts were of little avail. The chemical tank was used, and the part of the barn where it was thought the child was imprisoned was well watered, and after the wall collapsed Mr. Parks was brought out.

The deep sympathy of the entire community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson in the sad loss of their little boy.

The remains were taken in charge by Messrs. Masters and Tierney and the funeral took place the same evening.

COMING :-: EVENTS

NAPANEE POULTRY FAIR, December 2nd and 3rd.

SELBY UNITED CHURCH ANNIversary services and Fowl supper Sunday and Monday, Nov. 1st and 2nd. Sunday services, 10.30 a.m., 7 p.m. Supper and good programme Monday evening, supper 6 to 8 p.m. Rev. E. B. Cooke, Newcastle, will be the special preacher.

EXECUTORS' AUCTION SALE OF the household goods of the late Mrs. Electa B. Grange, corner John and Isabella streets, Napanee, at the residence on Saturday, October 31st, at 1 p.m. All contents of house, furniture, carpets, electric stove, dishes, bedding, wheel invalid chair, must be sold. Terms, cash. At the same time the residence will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve bid.

H. W. Gallagher, Auctioneer.

Veneration

THE family monument should be an object of veneration and pride, because beyond being a work of architectural merit it is linked with the very personalities of those who made our names honoured.

A memorial deserves all the care which years of taste and designers of training can bestow on it.

BOOKLETS ON REQUEST

The McCallum Granite Co., Limited

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ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS and TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULLY MOTOR EQUIPPED
PHONE 30 NAPANEE

Every mother, every householder, every head of a family, is vitally concerned in the doctrine of protection as it is being preached by the Conservatives ; for if protection means anything it means higher prices for the necessaries of life. A little calm thinking will make that clear to everyone. The fundamental theory of protection is that by imposing high duties on a very wide range of commodities you thereby "protect" them to such a degree that they will be produced within the country. In thus producing them industries are built up. These industries give employment to many workers, and the consumption is that the entire community is thus benefited. As a theory, this is attractive—but only to people who do not pause to think. In this stern matter-of-fact world, it is impracticable for one to eat his pudding and have it.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Edwin Carewe presents "THE LADY WHO LIED," from Robert Hichens' snake bite, with Lewis Stone, Virginia Valli and Nita Naldi. A First National Picture. Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

There is a joyous charm about Shirley Mason, the little Fox star who plays the leading role in "THE SCARLET HONEYMOON." And a good Fox comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Dropping several hundred feet from an inferno of fire into the rocky bed of a river is one of the hazardous feats accomplished by Owen Moore and Constance Bennett during the filming of the Zane Grey Paramount production "CODE OF THE WEST."

Also a special Comedy.

Watch for date of "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS."

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

"Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus. Who being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equal with God. But made of Himself no reputation and took upon him the form of a servant and was made in the likeness of men, and being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him. For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure. Do all things without murmurings and disputings." Phil. 2 : 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14.

A BIBLE LOVER.

SAW LOGS!

Maple, Elm, Basswood, Red Cedar

Good Prices for Logs delivered at Napanee

GIBBARD FURNITURE SHOPS LIMITED.

48-c

A Savings Account is a Splendid Investment

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

AN absolutely safe investment rarely returns more than four or five per cent. And should it become necessary to realize cash promptly, a sacrifice of two or three per cent of the principal will probably be entailed.

To depositors in the Standard Bank of Canada is offered absolute safety with interest at three per cent.

And deposits may be withdrawn at a moment's notice, without sacrifice!

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Napanee's New Store

We are "Getting Acquainted" with you, Madam. We feel more sure of being able to suit your taste in

Millinery and Coats

now, after the large number of ladies who visited our store, opening day, (Saturday last).

To-day we are running another "Get Acquainted" Millinery Sale, in New York and Parisian Models to suit your individual taste

From $2.98 up.

Remember our Address :

Lille's Grey Shoppe

Opposite Anderson's Garage. Dundas St., Napanee.

And a few doors from the Campbell House

This advertisement will serve as a coupon—value $1.00—on any purchase in our store of $5.50 and upwards for the Dollar Days.

Easy to make good bread with

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.

Muscles In Head.

The head has seventy-seven muscles—eight for the eyes and eyelids, one for the nose, eight for the lips, eight for the jaw, eleven for the tongue, eleven for the larynx, eleven for the ear, seventeen for motions of the head and neck, one to move the hairy scalp, and one for the eyebrows.

Government Controls Coffee.

The Brazilian Government controls practically all the coffee grown in that country; they only release enough to supply the demand. Hence there is never a glut.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
24-tf

Two Sinners.

"It is very wrong to tell a falsehood," said his mother to little Jimmie, whom she had caught in one.

"Then we're both of'ful sinners, ain't we, maw?" queried Jimmie.

"Both! What do you mean?"

"Why, you told Mrs. Smith yesterday that you hoped she'd call again, an' after she was gone you said you wished she'd never come again."

Age of the Harp.

The harp, which was suggested by the jute, is ascribed to Jubal, 3875 B. C., and was King David's favorite instrument. The harp was used by the Welsh and Saxons and also by the ancient peoples of Ireland. One of the oldest harps in existence is in the Dublin college museum and originally belonged to Brian Boroihme, king of Ireland.

Lost Letters of Wagner.

The first tenor who won Wagner's admiration, Tichatschek, left to his daughter when he died a number of letters written to him by the great composer, whose fiienzi he created. On her death the daughter bequeathed these letters to the Wagner museum at Eisenach, but on the way from Brussels the case containing them was opened, and the contents were stolen.

The Largest Domes.

Some of the largest domes in the world are: The Pantheon at Rome, 142 feet diameter, 143 high; baths of Caracalla, Rome, 112 feet diameter, 116 feet high; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 115 feet diameter, 201 feet high; St. Maria delle Fure, Florence, 139 diameter, 310 feet high; St. Peter's, Rome, 139 feet diameter, 330 high; St. Pauls, London, 112 feet diameter, 215 feet high.

Trying to Signal.

"What did you tell that man who asked you if he could marry his daughter?"

"I acted as grouchy as possible," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I couldn't tell him right out that Gladys has a sharp temper, but I thought I'd sort o' hint to him that she might have inherited mine."

Nice Table Ornament.

When Sir George Trevelyan was chief secretary for Ireland, in troublous times, the police made him carry a pistol about with him. One night after dinner he took it out of his pocket and put it on the table, saying to his host. "Pray forgive me, but if you knew how tired I am of carrying this thing about!"—London Standard.

The Artichoke.

The artichoke has nothing to do with art or the choking of it. The artichoke is an innocent vegetable known to the Arabians as the arti-shauki, or earth thorn. The Jerusalem artichoke was never seen near Jerusalem. Its first name is a corruption of the Italian girasole, which means turning to the sun. It is a species of sunflower, bearing a tuber like that of a potato.

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Qualifies students to succeed as Bookkeepers, Accountants, Stenographers, Typists and Private Secretaries; also for Civil Service examinations.
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SEXSMITH'S

COMMITTEE ROOMS

Are Over Royal Bank

ALL ELECTORS

Both Men and Women

Will be welcomed at any time

New Balancing Machine
Now gives us a
Very Quiet Running Engine
Always had PLENTY POWER
And ROOM FOR FIVE

Handsome closed Cars, very comfortable.

DURANT Cars, both closed and open, have room and power to spare. Glass winter inclosures, on either Star or Durant, are handsome—give closed car comfort at much less weight and cost.

Jas. Ed. Clark, Star and Durant Dealer
At CARD'S GARAGE, Napanee, Ont.

Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

we opened the well-known

WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

for Custom Grinding.

M. R. MIDMER.

FOR NEURITIS

BAYER ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Neuritis Colds Headache Lumbago
Neuralgia Pain Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid). "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to protect the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

D. R. O'S. FOR PRINCE EDWARD-LENNOX

TOWN OF NAPANEE.

Polling Division	Name	Place of Poll	Street
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No. 1	W. W. N-Z—Ashton McCabe	Wm. Baker House	West St.
No. 2	W. W. A-M—Alex Smith	Public Library	Dundas St.
No. 2	W. W. N-Z—A. B. Perry	Public Library	Dundas St.
No. 1	C. W. A-M—Roy Moore	Council Chamber	
No. 1	C. W. N-Z—Jas. A. Pringle	Town Hall	
No. 2	C. W. A-M	Daniel J. Hogan	R. McNeill's House	Bridge St.
No. 2	C. W. N-Z	Richard McNeil	R. McNeil's House	Bridge St.
No. 5	E. W. A-M	Frank H. Perry	Normile's Garage	East St.
No. 5	E. W. N-Z	Henry Creighton	Normile's Garage	East St.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

No. 1	Menzo Grooms	Menzo Grooms' House	Slash Road
No. 2	Raymond Grooms	House on Leach Farm	Belleville Road
No. 3	A-M	Datus Denison	Town Hall	Selby
No. 3	N-Z	Stanley Sexsmith	Town Hall	Selby
No. 4	Herbert Aseltine	Grist Mill	Forest Mills
No. 5	Div. A-M	Volney Woods	Orange Hall	Roblin
No. 5	Div. N-Z	Frank Vanalstine	Ed. Loucks' House	Roblin

NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH

No. 1	Ray F. Perry	Town Hall	Fredericksburgh
No. 2	Div. A-M	James W. Clark	James W. Clark's House	Con. 4
No. 2	Div. N-Z	Andrew Dempsey	Jas. W. Clark's House	Con. 4
No. 3	Div. A-M	Clarence Snyder	Ed. Loucks' House	Original Road
No. 3	Div. N-Z	Frank Vanalstine	Ed. Loucks' House	Original Rd.

SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH

No. 1	Div. A-M	D. Harry Allison	Town Hall	Sillsville
No. 1	Div. N-Z	Thomas Grieve	Town Hall	Sillsville
No. 2		Effie Robertson	John Hildritch's House	Hawley

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

No. 1	George Magee	Town Hall	Adolphustown
No. 2	Albert B. Sexsmith	Rich. Chalk's House	Con. 4

AMHERST ISLAND

No. 1	Robert Fleming	Town Hall	Stella
No. 2	Allan M. Hitchins	Ed. McMullen's House	Emerald

IDENTIFYING BABIES.

One Child Is Claimed by Three Women.

A problem calling for the wisdom of Solomon recently baffled the judge of a London court.

Two women both claimed a baby, each declaring that she was its mother. Finally, the more tearful of the disputants pointed out that the child had a scrawl from the inner part of the upper lip to the gum that occurs only once in two thousand cases, and that she herself and two of her older children possessed the same peculiarity, whereupon the other mother showed that this formation cropped out again and again in her family!

Though a mother should know her own child, such strange dramas as this are not uncommon. There was one only a few months ago at Feldkirk, in the Tyrol. Two boys, both one year old, were placed in a children's home by their mothers, and one of them died. The survivor was claimed by both women, and the magistrate, after hearing the arguments, ordered that the boy should remain in the home for three years and then be brought to court, so that any likeness to one or the other woman may be noted by experts.

Equally remarkable was a case which came before a London stipendiary. Three mothers laid claim to a child which had been found on a doorstep. One was soon got rid of, as it was evident she wanted the child merely to obtain possession of the clothes with which it had been supplied; but the others, both of whom had undoubtedly had a child kidnapped, were not to be shaken off. So a magistrate was called upon to adjudicate between them. After a stern fight, he awarded the baby to the woman whom it most closely resembled.

In connection with another little castaway there was a strange impbroglio. Shortly after it was found its portrait was reproduced in several newspapers, and, as a result, a woman called at the workhouse into which it had been admitted, identified it, and took it away. Only an hour later another distressed mother turned up at the institution in quest of the child, which, she said, had been kidnapped. She was given the name and address of the other woman, who, on being confronted by her, refused to part with it, declaring that she could recognize it as her own among ten thousand, if only by a certain birthmark.

Baffled, but by no means dismayed, the temporarily unsuccessful woman engaged a private detective, who eventually kidnapped the child with two mothers as it was being given an airing in one of the London parks, and the same day she and the much-wanted banting disappeared.

Very singular, too, were the results of a mix-up in an isolation hospital. When a woman went there for her son, she was given a boy who, she thought, was not her own. She protested; but, on being told that diphtheria altered the appearance of children, she took him away, though very reluctantly. About a month afterwards, when she was in the street, she pointed to a child in a perambulator. "That's my child!" she screamed.

The woman came to blows, and there was a battle royal between them over the ownership of the child. In the end, however, they agreed that a mistake had been made in the hospital, and exchanged children.

In some countries parents are bound by law to have babies weighed, measured, and "finger-printed" within twenty-four hours of birth, as well as to have noted on an official form any birthmarks, and they are liable to heavy penalties for default. This system was first introduced in a Paris hospital after there had been a scandal in consequence of the exchange of two babies, and it is now proposed to make it compulsory in all public institutions in the United States.

Saved the Scene.

John Galsworthy, the English playwright, tells of the wit of an actor named Littledale, who in one play had to leap into a river to escape a wild beast.

"The stage was so arranged that the river was invisible. Littledale's leap usually ended on a soft mattress in the wings, while a rock was dropped into a tub of water to create a splash. Everything went on all right at rehearsal, and the night of actual performance came. When poor Littledale jumped he felt eight feet and landed on an oaken floor with a crash.

"The audience set up a titter. But the heroic Littledale was quite equal to the occasion. 'Heavens,' he shouted, 'the water's frozen!'"

Much the Simpler Plan.

Mr. Newedd—Well, we are beginning housekeeping, and I presume the simplest plan will be for me to give you a regular amount every week for expenses. Just figure up what it will cost.

Mrs. Newedd—I could never do that in the world—so many things to count, you know—but let me see. Oh, I have it! I have thought of a much simpler plan.

"All right, my angel! What is it?"

"You figure up what it will cost you for car fare and lunches and give me the rest."

Florence Nightingale.

There is a story that after the return to England of the troops from the Crimea Lord Stratford at a dinner suggested that those present should write on a piece of paper the name of the person whose Crimean reputation would endure longest. When the votes came to be examined it was found that not a single soldier had received a vote. Every paper bore the same two words—Florence Nightingale.

ONTARIO'S APPLE CROP

"From the standpoint of quality this year's apple crop is one of the best Ontario has ever gathered," said Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture. "In view of this fact, the Government feels justified in particularly commending it to the people of Ontario and elsewhere. We have a special interest in the crop because in the early growing months we were able to render considerable assistance to the growers in spraying the trees and the application of the best methods of production. Partly due to this fact, an extraordinary percentage of the crop will grade No. 1. We feel that the consumers should take advantage of the opportunity to secure this high class orchard product. It will be available everywhere at moderate prices.

"In order to facilitate the marketing of this splendid crop," the Minister added, "the Department is rendering assistance in two ways. In the first place it is supervising the grading and handling, and guaranteeing the price in connection with exports of certain leading standard varieties, to the extent of 25,000 barrels. Most of this will go into undeveloped markets and as it will bear the government stamp as to quality, it is expected to establish the name of Ontario for apples of high quality. A large portion of the crop will, of course, go to the British market and the Western market, but there will be plenty left for the people in Ontario. In order to bring this opportunity to the attention of all the people, the Department is sponsoring an advertising campaign which will place the value of apples prominently before the consumer by means of the daily and weekly press. Consumers will not only get good value for their money, but will also assist in establishing more firmly, an important branch of our fruit industry. The apples will be handled through the regular channels of trade and all that is necessary for the consumer to do is to ask for Ontario apples."

Behind the advertising of Ontario apples will be an intensive merchandising effort in which all fruit dealers, wholesale and retail, and all growers are invited to co-operate. Mr. Martin is one of the most extensive advertisers of poultry and poultry products in America. He has a wide experience in advertising and other business promotion methods.

Foreshore Food.

Visitors to the seaside are familiar with the sight of fishermen gathering seaweed. Although it looks unsavoury enough as it lies on the rocks, seaweed makes a surprising number of table delicacies.

The commonest kind of edible seaweed is called dulse, a plant that is found growing on the rocks in most of the waters round our coasts. The Highlanders of Scotland make it into a very appetizing dish, and so do the Irish peasants, who are noted for the skill with which they utilize nature's free vegetables. In the case of dulse, they stew it in water and serve it as "dillisk."

Another favorite dish with the Irish is a seaweed called carageen or Irish moss, which is found in large quantities on the north-west coast of Donegal. The weed is a great delicacy on account of the ease with which it can be digested, and in the dried state it is often prescribed for invalids.

The tough leaves of the sea holly make it look rather a repulsive plant, but its roots have medicinal properties once recommended as a cure for consumption. So popular did it become that a regular industry sprang up on the Essex coast of England, where the plant flourishes. Before they were eaten the roots were candied.

Some dwellers by the sea make an attractive dish out of laver, which they serve up with oil. Its thin fronds can often be seen glistening in the sun when the tide is at the half-way mark. Most people, however, find the dish nauseating, for the taste for laver is an acquired one.

Sea-kale is not a seaweed but a perennial herb. Originally it grew by the sea, but it is now found in most kitchen gardens. The shoots are forced and blanched before being boiled and served like asparagus.

ARTIFICIAL FOGS.

Smoke Came Into Its Own During the Great War.

For the first time in racing history smoke screens have been used for the purpose of hiding racehorse trials from the eyes of touts. The experiment was made on Newmarket Heath, Eng., and was quite successful.

Smoke, formerly looked upon as a nuisance and a fog-maker, came into its own during the war when smoke screens saved many a rich cargo from being torpedoed and enabled successful attacks to be made upon such places at Zeebrugge. Smoke was also used by airplanes for the purpose of hiding themselves from enemy machines and from aircraft artillery below.

We are told that, if another war should break out, says a writer in Tit-Bits, smoke will be used to form vast areas of artificial fog which will completely conceal armies or cities from bombing aircraft. So wonderful are the new methods for producing smoke that a square mile of country can be covered in an hour or less than half an hour, and at a cost of a few pounds.

Another use to which smoke is being put is that of saving crops from frost. The originators of this device were the orange growers of California, who lit bonfires on the windward side of their plantations when frost threatened the blossoming trees. This rough idea has now been developed, and is used not only by fruit growers but by market gardeners in California, Florida, the South of France, and even in Italy.

Iron braziers are set at regular intervals between the trees in the gardens and filled with a mixture of combustibles which is calculated to produce a very dense and heavy smoke. A thermometer arrangement rings a warning bell when the temperature reaches danger-point, and the braziers are lighted. These artificial fogs will defy frosts of six to eight degrees.

SEXSMITH'S

Political

MASS MEETINGS

South Fredericksburgh

Town Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

E. J. Sexsmith. Mrs. Powers, of Picton

Mrs. B. Denison

WATCH OUT FOR THE "AS IS" DEALER

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

"As Is" in the used car dealer's jargon sometimes is "As Ought To Be" or "As Isn't"; and the wise automobile prospect steers clear of the type of dealer is a de- scendant of the old-time horse trader who has but little to lose and safe to gain. But from the foregoing don't get the idea that there are not bargains in used cars. There are! The market abounds with them. Hence, buy your used car from the larger automobile dealers—the concerns where every used car taken in trade is overhauled from radiator to rear axle—in short a reconditioned car. Otherwise—as "As Is" buyers will get you and you'll be out both in pocket and temper.

The gyp dealer has the old horse doctor beaten by miles. He has more tricks up his sleeve than the veterinary ever had. And we won't thank me for exposing some of them.

There's an engine in the car you are buying from him. There must be or you wouldn't want to purchase it. If it is noisy he must quiet it—give it pep. This bird does the trick by dumping in about five quarts of oil. This method gives the engine quietness and pep—temporarily, at least long enough to sell it to you. Or if you're wise enough to detect the heavy oil and the smoke ensuing from the exhause it is just as easy to drop the crankcase and remove a couple of shims on the bearing caps, then tighten them again. Anyway, the noise is gone, which is about all the gyp dealer desires. That it returns again in a hundred miles of running is your hard luck.

Packing the timing gears in grease is another trick to quiet the engine, though the heat of the engine causes the grease to melt and permit the timing gears to commence their disquieting growl again.

Thanks to numerous patent solutions on the market the cooling system is made to seal even though it is filled with leaks. Or a rear axle filled with ground cork will run smoothly for a while.

A storage battery has got to be in pretty bad shape that won't take a short charge at a fairly heavy rate. It will start the engine two or three time and furnish brilliant lights, but in two days this sort of restored battery is dead as a door-nail.

Brakes are easily and quickly doped. Re-line them with a cheap but will set any car on its tail. This treatment will usually last a week.

And turning bad spots on the tires inside, next to the rim where they won't show is another old trick.

A thick coat of paint will do wonders. Not only does it make the car look pretty but it banishes rattles and squeaks. Dents can be filled with putty and painted over.

"As Is" is a great game to catch suckers, but through education of the sort I am trying to put over, the broker is becoming more rare and the used car gyp is going out of business.

Buy your car from a reputable dealer, and avoid grief that is bound to result from the "As Is" gyp.

Internal Portraiture.

An art patroness was gushing over a portrait in the presence of the artist.

"I do not know how it is," she said, "but when you paint a portrait you seem to put more into it than any one else can see."

"Madam," he exclaimed in a rhapsody, "it is not faces alone that I paint; it is souls!"

"Oh," she replied cuttingly, for his enthusiasm was too warm, "you do interiors, do you?"—Exchange.

China, Japan and Religion.

The religion of China is Confucianism, an ethical system founded by Confucius about 550 B. C. Another religion which has a large following is Taoism. and a form of Buddhism is followed by many.

In Japan the chief religion is that of Buddha, which is, however, comparatively modern. Another and older faith exists, called Shinto or Shinsyu. The word shinto is equivalent to spirit worship.

Her Chance.

Mrs. Suphrage—Our society has appointed me chairman of a committee whose object it is to bring about a reform in tennis. Mr. Suphrage—I'm very glad to hear it, my dear. When we get home you can begin on my trousers.

Cold Mixtures.

One of the coldest mixtures known is made by adding three pounds of muriate of lime to one pound of snow. Three pounds of snow added to one pound of salt make the mixture fall thirty-two degrees below freezing point.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

To Milton Storms,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

Take notice that I have appointed and do hereby appoint John Platt Williams, in the County of Lennox-Prince Edward, County Treasurer, my Official Agent, under Section 78 of the "Dominion Election Act," and his Post Office address is Picton, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses are to be sent to him for settlement and payment.

Dated at Picton, Ontario, this 14th day of October, 1925.

EDWARD JAMES SEXSMITH,
Candidate for Lennox-Prince Edward.
47-c

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

To Milton Storms,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

Take notice that I have appointed and do hereby appoint R. Edward Wright, in the County of Lennox-Prince Edward, County Treasurer, my Official Agent, under Section 78 of the "Dominion Election Act," and his Post Office address is Picton, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses are required to deliver or send to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of November, A.D., 1925, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said 10th day of November, A.D., 1925, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1925. 46-d

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in two certain mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction subject to reserve bid, on Saturday, October 31st, 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of T. B. German, John Street, Napanee, the following property namely:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington and Province of Ontario and being composed of First: The north twenty-five acres of lot number One in the fourth concession of the said Township of Ernestown, being all that part of said lot owned by said mortgagor. Second: The north part of the west part of lot number two in the fourth concession of the said township of Ernestown, containing sixty acres more or less and being all that part of said lot number two owned by the said mortgagor.

The above farm is situated within four or five miles of Napanee, and within a short distance of the Kingston and Napanee highway following is one of the choicest farming localities in the Township, and the land itself is practically all of the very choicest quality.

The property will be offered subject to conditions of sale, which will be produced at the time of sale.

Terms of Sale: 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 10 days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.
45-d

The Shooting Season

Is here. Dominion and American Ammunition, Imperial long range and super x shells, guns, rifles, and rifle ammunition. We can supply you.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

More serious damage than first reported! The pumps certainly must be losing their fight with the water in the port compartment aft; for the bow steadily was lifting, the stern sinking. The starboard rail too was raised, and the list had become so sharp that water washed the deck abaft the forecastle to port. And the ferry was pointed straight into the gale now; long ago she had ceased to circle and swung slowly in search for boats she struggled with all her power against the wind and the seas, a desperate insistence throbbing in the thrusts of the engines; for Number 25 was fleeing—fleeing for the western shore. She dared not turn to the nearer eastern shore to expose that shattered stern to the seas.

Four bells beat behind Alan; it was two o'clock. Relief should have come long before; but no one came. He was numbed now; ice from the spray crackled about his clothing when he moved, and it fell in flakes upon the deck. The stark figure on the bridge was that of the second officer; so the thing which was happening below—the thing which was sending strange, violent, wanton tremors through the ship—was serious enough to tail the skipper below, to make him abandon the bridge at this time! The tremors, quite distinct from the steady tremble of the engines and the thudding of the pumps, came again. Alan, feeling them, jerked up and stamped and beat his arms to regain sensation. Some one stumbled toward him from the cabins now, a short figure in a great coat. It was a woman, he saw as she hailed him—the cabin maid.

"I'm taking your place!" she shouted to Alan. "You're wanted in every one's wanted on the car deck! The cars—" The gale and her fright stopped her voice as she struggled for speech. "The cars—the cars are loose!"

CHAPTER XVI

"He Killed Your Father."

Alan ran aft along the starboard side, catching at the rail as the deck tilted; the sounds within the hull and the tremors following each sound came to him more distinctly as he advanced. Taking the shortest way to the car deck, he turned into the cabins to reach the passengers' compartment. The noises from the car deck, no longer muffled by the cabins, clanged and resounded in terrible tumult; with the clang and rumble of metal rose shouts and roars of men.

To those aft and below overboard heavily loaded cars from an endangered ship was so desperate an undertaking and so certain to cost life that men attempted it only in final extremities, when the ship must be lightened at any cost. Alan had never seen the effect of such an attempt, but he had heard of it as the fear which sat always on the hearts of the men who navigate the ferries—the cars loose on a rolling, lurching ship! He was going to that now. The car deck was a pitching, swaying slope; the cars nearest him were still upon their tracks, but they tilted and swayed ugilly from side to side; the jacks were gone from under them; the next cars already were hurled from the rails, their wheels screaming on the steel deck, clanging and thudding together in their couplings.

Alan ran aft between them. All the crew who could be called from deck and engine room and firehold were struggling at the fantail, under the direction of the captain, to throw off the cars. The mate was working as one of the men, and with him was Benjamin Corvet. The crew already must have loosened and thrown over the stern three cars from the two tracks on the port side; for there was a space vacant; and as a car charged into that space and the men threw themselves upon it, Alan leaped with them.

It was a flat car laden with steel beams. At Corvet's command, the crew ranged themselves beside it with bars. The bow of the ferry rose to some great wave and, with a cry to the men, Corvet pulled the pin. The others thrust with their bars, and the car slid down the sloping track; and Corvet, caught by some leading of the beams, came with it. Alan leaped upon it and, catching Corvet, freed him and flung him down to the deck, and dropped with him. A cheer rose as the car cleared the fantail, dove and disappeared.

Alan clambered to his feet. Corvet already was back among the cars again, shouting orders; the mate and the men who had followed him before leaped at his yells. Corvet called to them to throw ropes and chains to bind the loads which were letting go; the heavier loads—steel beams, castings, machinery—snapped their lashings, tipped from their flat cars and thundered down the deck. The cars tipped further, turned over; others balanced back; it was upon their wheels that they charged forward, half riding one another, crashing and demolishing, as the ferry pitched; it was upon their trucks that they battered and battered from side to side as the deck swayed. Now the stern again descended; a line of cars swept for the fantail, Corvet's cry came to Alan through the screaming of steel and the clangor of destruction. Corvet's cry sent men with bars beside the cars as the fantail dipped into the water; Corvet, again leading the crew, cleared the leader of those madly charging cars and ran it over the stern.

AFTER EVERY MEAL
WRIGLEY'S
makes your food do you more good.
Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.
Sweetens the breath, removes food particles from the teeth, gives new zest to tired nerves.
Comes to you fresh, clean and full-flavored.
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
SEALED TIGHT KEEPS RIGHT
RIZ

The fore trucks fell and, before the rear trucks reached the edge, the stern lifted and caught the car in the middle; it balanced, half over the water, half over the deck. Corvet crouched under the car with a crowbar; Alan and two others went with him; they worked the car on until the weight of the end over the water tipped it down; the balance broke, and the car tumbled and dived. Corvet, having cleared another hundred tons, leaped back, calling to the crew.

They followed him again, unquestioning, obedient. Alan followed close to him. It was not pity which stirred him now for Benjamin Corvet; nor was it bitterness; but it certainly was not contempt. Of all the ways in which he had fancied finding Benjamin Corvet, he had never thought of seeing him like this!

It was, probably only for a flash; but the great quality of leadership which he had once possessed, which Sherrill had described to Alan and which had been destroyed by the threat over him, had returned to him in this desperate emergency which he had created. How much or how little of his own condition Corvet understood, Alan could not tell; it was plain only that he comprehended that he had been the cause of the catastrophe, and in his fierce will to repair it he not only disregarded all risk to himself; he also had summoned up from within him and was spending the last strength of his spirit. But he was spending it for a losing fight.

He got off two more cars; yet the deck only dipped lower, and water washed farther and farther up over the fantail. Men, leaping from before the charging cars, got caught in the murderous melee of iron and steel and wheels; men's shrill cries came amid the screams of metal. Alan, tugging at a crate which had struck down a man, felt aid beside him and, turning, he saw the priest whom he had passed on deck. The priest was unbruised and bloody; this was not his first effort to aid. Together they lifted an end of the crate; they bent—Alan stepped back, and the priest knelt alone, his face upon the crate, deep in absolution; Screams of men came from behind; and the priest rose and turned. He saw men caught between two wrecks of cars crushing together; there was no moment to reach them; he stood and raised his arms to them, his head thrown back, his voice calling to them, as they died, the words of absolution.

Three more cars at the cost of two lives the crew cleared, while the sheathing of ice spread over the steel inboard, and dissolution of all the cargo became complete. Cut stone and motor parts, dismantled cabins, furniture and beams, swept back and forth, while the cars, burst and splintered, became monstrous missiles hurtling forward, sideslip, instant, recoiling. Yet men, though scattered singly, tried to stay them by ropes and chains while the water washed higher and higher. Dimly, far away, deafened out by the clangor, the shrill whistle of Number 25 was blowing the four long blasts of distress; Alan heard the sound now and then with indifferent wonder. All destruction had come for him; he was isolated within this car deck; here the ship loosed on itself all elements of annihilation; who could aid it from without? Alan caught the end of a rope which Corvet flung him and, though he knew it was useless, he carried it across from one stanchion to the next. Something, sweeping across the deck, caught him and carried him with it; it brought him before the coupled line of trucks which hurtled back and forth where the rails of track three had been. He was buried before them and rolled over; something cold and heavy pinned him down; and upon him, the car trucks came.

But, before them, something warm and living—a hand and bare arm catching him quickly and pulling at him, tugged him a little further on. Alan, looking up, saw Corvet beside him; Corvet, unable to move him farther, was crouching down there with him. Alan yelled to him to leap, to twist aside and get out of the way; but Corvet only crouched closer and put his arms over Alan; then the wreckage came upon them, driving them apart. As the movement stopped, Alan still could see Corvet dimly by the glow of the incandescent lamps overhead; the truck separated them. It bore down upon Alan, holding him motionless and, on the other side, it crushed upon Corvet's legs.

He turned over, as far as he could, and spoke to Alan. "You have been saving me, so now I tried to save you," he said simply. "What reason did you have for doing that? Why have you been keeping by me?"

"I'm Alan Conrad of Blue Rapids, Kansas," Alan cried to him. "And you're Benjamin Corvet! You know me; you sent for me! Why did you do that?"

Corvet made no reply to this. Alan, peering at him underneath the truck, could see that his hands were pressed against his face and that his body shook. Whether this was from some new physical pain from the movement

Corvet Already Was Back Among the Cars Again, Shouting Orders.

of the wreckage, Alan did not know till he lowered his hands after a moment; and now he did not heed Alan or seem even to be aware of him.

"Dear little Connie!" he said aloud. "Dear little Connie! She mustn't marry him—not him! That must be seen to. What shall I do, what shall I do?"

Alan worked nearer him. "Why mustn't she marry him?" he cried to Corvet. "Why? Ben Corvet, tell me! Tell me why!"

"Who are you?" Corvet seemed only with an effort to become conscious of Alan's presence.

"I'm Alan Conrad, whom you used to take care of. I'm from Blue Rapids. You know about me; are you my father, Ben Corvet? Are you my father or what—what are you to me?"

"Your father?" Corvet repeated. "Did ne tell you that? He killed your father."

"Killed him? Killed him, how?"

"Of course. He killed them all—all. But your father—he shot him; he shot him through the head!"

Alan twinged. Sight of Spearman came before him as he had first seen Spearman, towering in the library at Brary in terror at an apparition. "And the bullet hole above the eye!" So that was the hole made by the shot Spearman fired which had killed Alan's father—which shot him through the head! Alan peered at Corvet and called to him.

"Father Benitot!" Corvet called in response, not directly in answer to Alan's question, rather in response to what these questions stirred. "Father Benitot!"

Some one, drawn by the cry, was moving wreckage near them. A hand and arm with a torn sleeve showed; Alan could not see the rest of the figure, but by the sleeve he recognized that it was the mate.

"Who's caught here?" he called down.

"Benjamin Corvet of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, ship owners of Chicago," Corvet's voice replied deeply, fully; there was authority in it and wonder too—the wonder of a man finding himself in a situation which his recollection cannot explain.

"Ben Corvet!" the mate shouted in surprise; he cried it to the others; those who had followed Corvet and obeyed him during the hour before and had not known why. The mate tried to pull the wreckage aside and make his way to Corvet; but the man stopped him. "The priest, Father Benitot! Send him to me. I shall never leave here; send Father Benitot!"

The word was passed without the mate moving away. The mate, after a minute, made no further attempts to free Corvet; that indeed was useless, and Corvet demanded his right of sacrament from the priest who came and crouched under the wreckage beside him.

"Father Benitot!"

"I am not Father Benitot. I am Father Perron of L'Anse."

It was to Father Benitot of St. Ignace I should have gone, Father! . . .

The priest got a little closer as Corvet spoke, and Alan heard only voices now and then through the shouts of men, the clanging metal and the drum of ice against the hull. The mate and his helpers were working to get him free. They had abandoned all effort to save the ship; it was settling. And with the settling, the movement of the wreckage imprisoning Alan was increasing. This movement made useless the efforts of the mate; it would free Alan of itself in a moment, if it did not kill him; it would free or finish Corvet too. But he, as Alan saw him, was wholly oblivious of that now. His lips moved quietly, firmly; and his eyes were fixed steadily on the eyes of the priest.

CHAPTER XVII

Mr. Spearman Goes North.

The message, in blurred lettering and upon the flimsy tissue paper of a carbon copy—that message which had brought tension to the offices of Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman and had called Constance Sherrill and her mother downtown where further information could be more quickly obtained—was handed to Constance by a clerk as soon as she entered her father's office. She reread it; it already had been repeated to her over the telephone.

"4:05 a. m. Frankfort Wireless station has received following message from Number 25: 'We have Benjamin Corvet, of Chicago, aboard.'"

"You've received nothing later than this?" she asked.

"Nothing regarding Mr. Corvet, Miss Sherrill," the clerk replied.

"The crew?"

"Yes; we have just got the names of the crew." He took another copied sheet from among the pages and handed it to her, and she looked swiftly down the list of names until she found that of Alan Conrad.

Her eyes filled, blinding her, as she put the paper down, and began to take off her things. She had been clinging determinedly in her thought to the belief that Alan might not have been aboard the ferry. Alan's message, which had sent her father north to meet the ship, had implied plainly that some one whom Alan believed

She Made No Reply but Gazed at Him, Studying Him.

PAINS ACROSS THE BACK

Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Mitchell, Ontario.—"I have taken your medicine for a number of years. I do not take it steady all the time, but I am never without it. I always keep it in the house. I took it first for pains in the abdomen and bearing-down pains, backaches and pains across the back. I have my home to look after and many a day I could not get up at all. I saw the advertisement in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Mrs. John Miller told me about it, too. Every time I take it, it makes me feel better and I always recommend it to my friends. I am willing to answer letters from women asking about this medicine and you may use this letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. F. J. Vanhaan, Mitchell, Ontario.

The merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is told by women to each other. Many women know by experience what this medicine will do and they are anxious for others to know.

Such testimony should cause any woman suffering from the troubles so common to her sex to give this well-known medicine a fair trial.

Do you know that in a recent canvass among women users of the Vegetable Compound over 220,000 replies were received. To the question, "Have you received benefit by taking this medicine?" 98 per cent. replied "Yes."

This means that 98 out of every 100 women are in better health because they have given this medicine a fair trial.

C

might be Uncle Benny was on Number 25; she had been fighting these last few hours against conviction that therefore Alan must be on the ferry, too.

She stood by the desk, as the clerk went out, looking through the papers which he had left with her. What she was reading was the carbon of the report prepared that morning and sent, at his rooms, to Henry, who was not yet down.

The last message read: "6:40. Petoskey is calling Manitowoc, 'Signals from Number 25, after becoming indistinct, failed entirely about 5:45, probably by failure of ship's power to supply current. Operator appears to have remained at key. From 5:25 to 5:43 we received disconnected messages, as follows: 'Have cleared another car . . . they are sticking to it down there . . . engine-room crew is also sticking . . . hell on car deck . . . everything smashed . . . they won't give up . . . sticking . . . good-by . . . stuck to end . . . all they could . . . know that . . . hand it to them . . . have cleared another car . . . sink . . . S. O. S. . . .' Signals then entirely ceased."

Constance had not realized, until the reports of the wireless messages told her that he was gone, what companionship with Alan had come to mean to her. She had accepted it as all ways to be existent, somehow—a companionship which might be interrupted often but always to be formed anew. It amazed her to find how firm a place he had found in her world of those close to her with whom she must always be intimately concerned.

The telephone switchboard beside Constance suddenly buzzed, and the operator, plugging in a connection, said: "Yes, sir; at once," and through the partitions of the private office on the other side, Alan's heavy tones came to Constance. That was Henry's office, and in timbre, the voice was his; but it was so strange in other characteristics of expression that she would not instantly have saying to the clerk, "Mr. Spearman has come in?"

The clerk hesitated, but the continuance of the tone from the other side of the partition made reply superfluous. Miss Sherrill."

Constance went to Henry's door and rapped. He made no answer and no move to open the door; so, after waiting a moment, she turned the knob and went in.

Henry was seated at his desk, facing her, his big hands before him; one of them held the telephone receiver. He lifted it slowly and put it upon the hook beside the transmitter as he watched her with steady, silent, aggressive scrutiny. He did not rise; only after a moment he recollected that he had not done so and came to his feet. "Good morning, Connie," he said. "Come in. What's the news?"

The impulse which had brought her into his office went from her. She had not seen nor heard from Henry directly since before Alan's telegram had

come late yesterday afternoon; she had heard from her father only that he had informed Henry; that was all.

"I've no news, Henry," she said. "Have you?" She closed the door behind her, moving closer to him.

"How did you happen to be here, Connie?" he asked.

She made no reply but gazed at him, studying him. The agitation which he was trying to conceal was not entirely consequent to her coming in upon him; it had been ruling him before. It had underlain the loudness and abuse of his words which she had overheard. That was no capricious outburst of temper or irritation; it had come from something which had seized and held him in suspense, in dread—in great; there was no other way to define her impression to herself. When she had opened the door and come in, he had looked up in dread, as though preparing himself for whatever she might announce. Now that the door shut them in alone, he appreached her with arms offered. She stepped back, instinctively avoiding his embrace; and he stopped at once, but he had come quite close to her now.

As she stared at him, the clerk's voice came to her suddenly over the partition which separated the office from the larger room where the clerk was receiving some message over the telephone. Henry straightened, listening; as the voice stopped, his great, finely-shaped head sank between his shoulders; he fumbled in his pocket for a cigar, and his big hands shook as he lighted it, without word of excuse to her. A strange feeling came to her that he felt what he dreaded approaching and was no longer conscious of her presence.

Through the partitions in the larger room coming toward the office door, Henry was in suspense. A rap came at the door. He whitened, and wet his lips.

"Come in," he summoned.

One of the office girls entered, bringing a white page of paper with three or four lines of purple typewriting upon it, which Constance recognized must be a transcript of a message just received.

She started forward at sight of it, forgetting everything else; but he took the paper as though he did not know she was there. He merely held it until the girl had gone out; even then he stood folding and unfolding it, and his eyes did not drop to the sheet.

The girl had said nothing at all but, having seen her, Constance was athrill; the girl had not been a bearer of bad news, that was sure; she brought some sort of answer. For instance, certain of it, moved nearer to Henry to read what he held. He looked down and read.

"What is it, Henry?"

He made no observation, as he read, had drawn the sheet away from her; he recovered himself almost instantly and gave the paper to her.

"8:35 a. m., Manitowoc, Wis.," she read. "The schooner Anna S. Solwerk has been sighted making for this port. She is not close enough for communication, but two lifeboats, additional to her own, can be plainly made out. It is believed that she must have picked up survivors of No. 25. She carries no wireless, so is unable to report. Tugs are going to her."

"Two lifeboats!" Constance cried. "That—could mean that they all are saved or nearly all; doesn't it, Henry; doesn't it?"

He had read some other significance in it, she thought, or, from his greater understanding of conditions in the storm, he had been able to hold no hope from what had been reported. That was the only way she could explain to herself as he replied to her; that the word meant to him that men were saved and that therefore it was dismaying to him, could not come to her at once that she came now. It went over her first only in the flash of incredulous question.

The telephone buzzer under his desk sounded; she drew close as he took up his receiver.

"Manitowoc?" he said. "I want to know what you've heard from the Solwerk. . . . You hear me? . . . The name of the Solwerk picked up. You have the names yet?"

"

"The Benton?"

"

"Oh, I understand! All from the Benton. I see! . . . No; never mind their names. How about Number 25? Nothing more heard from them?"

Constance had caught his shoulder while he was speaking and now clung to it. Release—release of strain was going through him! she could feel it, and she heard it in his tones and saw it in his eyes.

"Then Number Number 25 rammed proved to have been the Benton," he told her. "The men are all from her. They had abandoned her in the small boats, and the Solwerk picked them up before the ferry found her."

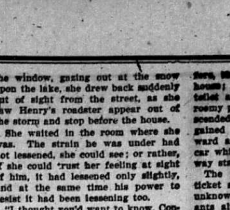
He was not asking her to congratulate him upon the relief he felt; he had not so far forgotten himself as that. But it was plain to her that he felt that Constance was himself; it had been fear that he was feeling before—fear, she was beginning to understand, that those on the ferry had been saved.

Horror and amazement flowed in upon her at the realization of this in the man she had promised to marry. For an instant she stared at him, all her body tense; then, as she turned and went out, he followed her, called to her, but she was seemed in the larger office, he stopped, and she understood he was not willing to urge himself upon her in their presence.

"I'mwilling to go home now, mother, if you are," she said steadily.

When they had gone down to the street and were in the car, Constance leaned back, closing her eyes; she feared her mother might wish to talk with her.

Toward three o'clock, the office called her, but only to report that they had heard from Mr. Sherrill. He had wired that he was coming on from Manitoulin and would cross the straits from St. Ignace; messages from him were to be addressed to Petoskey. There was no other report except that vessels were still continuing the search for survivors, because the Indian Drum, which had been beating, was beating



"Were They—Alive?" Her Voice Hushed Tensely.

cabin maid and some injured men of the crew."

"Were they — alive?" her voice hushed tensely.

"Yes; that is, they were able to revive them all; but it didn't seem possible to the Richardson's officers that anyone could be revived who had been exposed much longer than that; so the Richardson's given up the search, and some of the other ships that were searching have given up too, and gone on their course."

"I see; how many were in the boat?"

"Twelve, Connie."

"Then all the vessels up there won't give up yet!"

"Why not?"

"I was just talking with the office, Henry; they've heard again from the other end of the lake. The people up there say the Drum is beating, but it's beating short still!"

"Short!"

She saw Henry stiffen. "Yes," she said swiftly. "They say the Drum began sounding last night, and that at first it sounded for only two hives; it's kept on sounding, but still is heard only for four. There were thirty-nine on the ferry—seven passengers and thirty-two crew. Twelve have been saved now; so until the Drum raises the level to twenty-seven there is still a chance that someone will be saved."

Constance watched him with wonder at the effect of what she had told. The news of the Drum had shaken him from his triumph over Alan and Uncle Benny and over her. It had shaken him so that, though he regained with her some minutes more, he seemed to have forgotten the purpose of reconciliation with her which had brought him to the house.

She dined, or made pretence of dining, with her mother at seven. Her mother's voice went on and on in trifles, and Constance did not try to stop her attention. Her thought was following Henry with ever-sharpening apprehension. She called the office in mid-evening; it would be open, she knew, for messages regarding Uncle Benny and Alan would be expected there. A clerk answered; no other news had been received; she then asked Henry's whereabouts.

"Mr. Spearman went north late this afternoon, Miss Sherrill," the clerk informed her.

"North? Where?"

"We are to communicate with him this evening at Grand Rapids; after that, to Petoskey."

Constance could hear her own heart beat. Why had Henry gone, she wondered; not, certainly, to aid the search. He had gone to—hinder it?

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Watch Upon the Beach.

Constance was throbbing with determination and action, as she found her purse and counted the money in it. She never in her life had gone alone upon an extended journey, much less been alone upon a train overnight. If she spoke of such a thing now, she would be prevented; no occasion for it would be recognized; she would not be allowed to go, even if "properly accompanied." She could not, there-

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fore, with taking a hansom from the house; so she thrust sightdress and toilet articles into her muff and the roomy pocket of her fur coat. She descended to the side door of the house, gained the street and turned westward at the first corner to a street car which would take her to the railway station.

The manner of buying a railway ticket and of engaging a berth were unknown to her—there had been servants always to do these things—but she watched others and did as they did. She procured a telegraph blank and wrote a message to her mother, telling her that she had gone north to join her father. When the train had started, she gave the message to the porter, directing him to send it from the first large town at which they stopped.

Constance could not, as yet, place Henry's part in the strange circumstances which had begun to reveal themselves with Alan's coming to Chicago; but Henry's hope that Uncle Benny and Alan were dead was beginning to make that clearer. She lay without voluntary movement in her berth; but her bosom was shaking with the thoughts which came to her.

Twenty years before, some dreadful event had altered Uncle Benny's life; his wife had known—or had learned—enough of that event so that she had left him. It had seemed to Constance and her father, therefore, that it must have been some intimate and private event.

Uncle Benny had withdrawn himself from men; he had ceased to be active in his business and delegated it to others. This change had been strangely advantageous to Henry. Henry had been hardly more than a common seaman then. He had been a mate—the mate on one of Uncle Benny's ships. Quite suddenly he had become Uncle Benny's partner. Henry had explained this to her by saying that Uncle Benny had not trusted Henry; he had been suspicious of Henry; he had quarrelled with him. How strange, then, that Uncle Benny should have advanced and given way to a man whom he could not trust!

(To be continued.)

Evil Enough.

There is evil enough in man, God knows, but it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible and cultivate with gentleness and charity.—Dr. John Hall.

Different.

Larry—My wife went away yesterday morning. Harry—Is that what makes you look so glum? Larry—No; she came back last night.—Exchange.

Roaring Business.

"He does a roaring business."
"What's his line?"
"He blows the megaphone on a sightseeing bus."

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Editor and Proprietor
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Scientific Safe-breakers

It is said by a writer in the New York World that between 300 and 350 bank safes have been entered in the United States as a result of the safeblower using an oxy-acetylene torch, technically known as the cutter-burner tool. The new tool has been in use by the bank robber for just ten years, and it helped him turn the balance against the safe maker in the long duel that has been fought between them. It is a duel parallel to that between the makers of armament and the makers of projectiles. Now a shell-resisting armor will for a time defy the guns, but along will come a projectile capable of piercing any existing armor and the onus falls upon the armor makers to strengthen their shield. It is not clear at the moment which is on top—the safe blower or the safe maker. There is said to be coming into general use in the United States, and presumably in this country, a new safe made of a combination of metals that no torch has yet succeeded in piercing. It is the invention of one J. G. Donaldson, who sought in 1909 to warn bankers against the evil potentialities of the oxy-acetylene burner. He was laughed at then, but respected now.

This instrument came into use sometime after 1906, when a Frenchman named Fouche took out American patents for a welding torch which operated by burning acetylene gas in an atmosphere of oxygen. Two years later Jotram, a Swede, took out patents for a method of cutting steel with a similar torch. Jotram first heated the steel to redness with the Fouche torch and then threw against the hot, soft spot a jet of oxygen. The first models were rather clumsy, but their possibilities were realized and as they came into general use they were improved and refined to their present state of high efficiency. As they became more numerous some bank protection agents became alarmed, fearing that they might play havoc with bank vaults if they fell into the hands of criminals, and there was no way in which they could be kept from criminal hands. Donaldson on one occasion assembled a company of those interested in bank protection and sought to demonstrate the peril. But he failed to burn through the bank door, although he contended that it was due to his own inexperience as an operator and not to any failure in the terrific power of the new device.

It was not until 1915 that the torch was used successfully on the first bank vault. The crime took place in Louisiana, but as the vault was an old-fashioned one the vault-makers were not alarmed, believing that their modern vaults were safe. But two years later a modern vault was melted by the same agency and alarm spread. The burglar-proof safe no longer existed. In 1919 there was but one gang operating in the United States, but in 1917 there were three which specialized in the cutter-burner tool and their crimes extended to all parts of the United States, and in 1920 there were a dozen gangs ripping open the safes from New York to San Francisco, and showing a preference for country and suburban banks. So far it is contended that the Donaldson amalgram has resisted all torches brought to bear upon it, but it is not known that the criminals have tried the latest gas torches, which have a vastly greater burning power than those in use a few years ago.

A hundred years ago all safes were locked with keys and the safe-robber of those days was merely a clever locksmith. Later the combination or spindle lock was invented and for a while baffled even the ingenious. But by means of powerful jacks and wedges they devised machinery that would tear these safes apart, and it was from one of this combination safes that a Jack and wedges enabled the Manhattan Savings Institution robbers to depart with $2,000,000 in cash and negotiable securities. When heavier and stronger safes were invented and built-in vaults, the safe-blower used powder and blew them open. Then the safe-makers devised a metal so hard that the burglars could not drill it to insert their powder, and many of the old yeggmen were reduced to the necessity of trying to earn an honest living. Then along came dynamite, and the robbers learned all about nitro-glycerine and how to apply it to a safe without drilling holes in the metal. It was in the middle '80's that the first nitro-glycerine robbery took place, the scene being Wisconsin: The years that followed were full of terror to bankers and despair to safemakers, and it was not until 1910 that they began to regain the ascendancy. This came about as the result of a discovery by Sir Robert Hatfield, the Sheffield metallurgist.

It was he who devised manganese steel, a metal containing about eleven or thirteen per cent. of manganese, the mass being raised to a temperature of 1,775 degrees Fahrenheit and then plunged. This new steel was so hard as to turn any drill and so tough that nitro-glycerine or gunpowder was powerless against it if the steel was cast in sufficient thickness. Not only the material, but the design of the new safes aided to their security. For they were of solid or one-piece construction, generally equipped with a round or screw door which fitted into the safe like the breech of a naval cannon, on which these safes had been modelled. From 1910 until the present day the depredations of the yeggman declined, for only a few of them turned to the torch when the "soup" failed them.

Chaptr 1.

"There was once a merderer with yellow eyes, and his wife said to him: 'If you merder me you will be hung.' And he was hung on Tuesday next. Finis."—Bookman.

Again Peace on Earth.

"Jones doesn't believe in promoting the good old idea of 'Peace on earth and good will toward men.'" "What makes you think so?" "He has bought his son a cornet."

THE WALRUS.

Full Grown Male Will Weigh as Much as 2,000 Pounds.

A walrus was recently added to the Zoological Gardens, London — the first of its kind to be received in fourteen years. It was captured in Northwest Norway.

These extraordinary and ungainly creatures exhibit characteristics which place them among the curiosities of natural history.

The sea-lions, whose aquatic capers may always be relied upon to provide a "star turn" on any afternoon at feeding time, have little to boast of in the way of ears, but the walrus goes one better, for he is entirely devoid of aural appendages, notwithstanding which handicap his sense of hearing is remarkably acute.

His dental equipment is almost equally eccentric, for while the young animal has a set numbering thirty, a round dozen of these are lost at maturity, leaving the adult with a meagre eighteen, including two long, straight downwardly projecting tusks, which in the male protrude from the upper jaw to a length of eighteen inches or more.

The teeth are, however, perfectly adapted to the purpose for which they are required having low, blunt, subconical crowns, admirably suited for crushing the shells of the bivalve molluses on which these animals largely feed.

A full grown male will measure up to 12 feet in total length and weigh as much as 3,000 pounds, but the queer-looking head is far too small for the great body. The face is heavily wrinkled and entirely dominated by a huge moustache, composed of stiff, translucent bristles, divided by a deep groove in the centre. The tiny eye, the unkempt moustache, the receding forehead and rounded skull, all contribute to the rugged and generally "battered" appearance of the animal—an effect by no means improved by the manner in which the fur is apt to come off after middle age has been passed.

The tusks, besides forming formidable weapons of offence, are used to dig in the mud for the purpose of raking up the molluscs which form the principal item in the walrus' menu. It is also stated that the animals will employ their tusks as grapnels, dragging their clumsy bodies over the ice, and up steep inclines by their aid.

The walrus is, as a rule, a gentle and inoffensive creature, and proverbially affectionate to its young and to other members frequently combining together to protect a wounded or disabled comrade. It is easily approached and killed, and is now extremely rare in all but the least accessible parts of its range. In keeping with its size the walrus has an appetite not easily satisfied. An adult female, at one time owned by Carl Hagenbeck, consumed 300 pounds of filleted fish per day.

PEARL DIVERS.

Only Men of Exceptional Physique Last Long at the Game.

It is estimated that 200 lives are lost pearl fishing in the northwest of Australia. This dangerous work is invariably carried on by Malays who have an extraordinary knack in performing their task. This protects them to a certain extent from several minor dangers. The giant cod, carpet-shark and sting-ray are a direct rush, is their chief enemy.

In the Paumotu Archipelago, in the Pacific, diving-kit is prohibited by law, and the men dive unprotected naked to the oyster-beds; sometimes he attains depths which, according to science, are impossible.

It is a well-known wonderland to which he fights his way through the limpid waters, but death, in hideous guise, lurks in almost every nook and cranny of the coralline formation.

Great multi-colored, poisonous sea snakes, sword-fish, devil-fish and sharks pass and repass; myraids of stinging medusae float around. The very coral if a menace; if the diver but scrapes against it he is laid up for months with consequent poisoning.

Sometimes a long grey form steals silently from the shadows of a dark bank. It is the one thing in the world the Paumotuan fears — the shark. Sharks are not the cowardly creatures most people seem to think them, but will attack a man if he has nothing; large deep-sea species have been known to attack canoes. On the other hand, the diver has very little to fear from the giant octopus, which is accredited with great fierceness. He is, in reality, very timid, and retreats at the slightest alarm into his cavern under the reef.

The most curious and perhaps the most horrible death the diver is liable to suffer is being trapped by a giant turbo-shell, weighing anything up to 800 pounds. If it happens to close on a diver's leg or arm it is almost impossible for him to free himself.

When the diver has spent a minute or so scouting around for shells, he strikes for the surface with his find. Arriving there he clambers into the rigger of the canoe and for several minutes suffers untold agonies while his organs readjust themselves. The principal of these are the lightness of the atmosphere to the many tons pressure of the sea-bottom and then back again is devastating. Only men of exceptional physique can hope to last long at the game.

World's Largest Banjo.

The largest known banjo was built by Roy Kearn of San Jose, Cal. The head was taken from a 32-inch bass drum. The length over all of the instrument is seven feet. The pegs on the neck are eight inches long, and an inch in diameter at their smallest point. Piano wires are used for strings. To play it the whole hand must be used instead of one finger, as on the ordinary banjo.

Free Lunch.

"A seasonable dish," says Household Hints, "is crab au gratin."—Boston Transcript.

Thirty-Two Varieties.

The Bank of England has 32 different methods of detecting forged banknotes.

And Who the "If?"

The thoughtless spender puts the "if" in thrift.—Cartoons Magazine.

India's Viceroys

In his recently published book on the British Government in India, the late Marquess Curzon shows how unhappy has been the lot of most of the Viceroys. In his introduction he wrote: "To some of my readers it may come as a revelation to learn how much, behind the external glitter of the pageant, there has been of difficulties, trials and disappointments."

In the opinion of the late marquess, ingratitude has been the chief reward of the viceroys. The first of them and the greatest was Robert Clive, who, at seventeen, was a "writer" in the service of the British East India Company at Madras, and ten years later, as a result of his military genius, was world renowned as the hero of the siege of Arcot. His later victory at Plassy founded the Empire of British India and added to the territory and population of the Empire more than any other British soldier, explorer or discoverer added to it before or since. But at home his critics were busy. His financial probity was challenged and he declared bitterly that in the House of Commons he was treated like a sheep stealer. In the end, the House passed a resolution that "Robert, Lord Clive, did render great and meritorious service to his country." But this atonement did not soothe the fiery spirit of Clive and after returning to England and taking up his home in the country he committed suicide.

An even greater administrator was his successor, Warren Hastings, hero of one of the most famous trials in history. He went to India as a lad and advanced by sheer merit to the viceroyship. He consolidated what Clive had won, and his work there will bear fruit as long as India remains within the British Empire. But he had his virulent critics at home and their charges were so serious that he was replaced while still in Hindustan and obliged to return to England, to answer impeachment proceedings. Lord Curzon refers to his trial as "one of the crimes of history." It started for one day in the House of Commons before he finally won acquittal. Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the British army in the American revolution, succeeded him and had a successful administration. Later he was a Viceroy of Ireland and won the respect of both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. He was again sent to India, but was in ill-health when he arrived and died shortly after landing. Lord Mornington, brother of the Duke of Wellington, was the next viceroy. He fought the Mahratta wars, expelled the French and expanded British India into a real Empire. But his London directors did not approve of him and he was openly censured on his return.

Lord Minto became Viceroy in 1807. His health was sapped by exhaustive campaigning, and he eventually died broken-hearted. Lord Curzon calls a "gross political intrigue." Lord Moira, Marquess of Hastings, a noted soldier and philanthropist, took up the burden. He had to handle further Mahratta wars and the Ghurka war and though he was successful his directors grumbled because he extended British influence in India. He tendered his resignation, but served his term out and returned to England impoverished by his own generosities. He took up insignificant post in the island of Malta to support himself, and when he died it was asked that his right hand be cut off and placed in his wife's coffin when her summons came to join the innumerable caravan. The adventurous Earl of Amherst was next Viceroy, and he successfully fought the first Burmese war. But he could not please the East India directors, and was left to his fate after serving in India, and would have been dismissed had he not resigned. Lord Auckland, who succeeded him, had a similar experience with his home directors.

Lord Ellenborough is described as a pompous and headstrong man who served only half the usual term of five years before he was recalled by his directors as "insubordinate and disrespectful." Viscount Hardinge, a soldier peninsular veteran who had lost a hand in battle, followed Ellenborough and was able to serve his full term. When he retired he refused to accept a pension of £5,000 a year. He was followed by the Marquess of Dalhousie who, according to Lord Curzon, "had a life of incessant and truly heroic combat with devouring and ever increasing pain;" due to hard work in an unessential climate. Dalhousie's achievements was the annexation of the Punjab. He left his post a hopeless invalid. The Earl of Canning was viceroy when the Indian Mutiny convulsed the country. His health broke down and he died shortly after his retirement. The Earl of Elgin was the next Viceroy to be appointed directly by the Crown. He died within four months of his appointment. The Earl of Mayo was assassinated while in office. The Earl of Northbrook was forced to resign. So was the Earl of Lytton. Baron Hardinge succeeded by an assassin and resigned because of disagreement with the Home Government. Lord Curzon, too, quit office because of his quarrel with the late Lord Kitchener.

A Two-Ton Carpet.

Spring cleaning at Windsor Castle is a Herculean task. The special dread of the royal spring cleaners is beating the two-ton carpet which covers the floor of the Waterloo Chamber—the royal dining-room during Ascot week, when the King and Queen make Windsor their headquarters.

It takes sixty men to carry this massive "rug" downstairs to the lawns. Eighty feet long and 40 feet wide, it is the wonderful carpet which took the prisoners of Agra seven years to weave.

How Prussia Was Reforested.

There was no need of celebrating Arbor Day in Prussia in the days when Friedrich Wilhelm I. was king. The monarch had a plan all his own by which he replenished the forests and kept the country supplied with fruit trees.

According to Das Buch fur Alle, the king, having observed that there was a great dearth of fruit and oak trees in Prussia and not being willing to undertake the tremendous expense of reforesting the country himself issued an order to all clergymen that, after June 24, 1725, they should endeavor to perform any marriage ceremony unless the groom could produce evidence that he had just planted six fruit trees and an equal number of oaks. If it was in winter or in the middle of a dry summer, when plants would not grow, the groom had to produce and lay aside a sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of the trees and promise to plant the required number when fall or spring came.

The edict worked wonders. The next generation in Prussia had no lack of fruit and oak trees.

Naming a Novel.

"The thing to do," said the literary man, "is to call your novel after the name of the leading character."

"Why?" asked the youngest novelist.

"Because the best and the most successful novels always have such names," the other replied. "Take the great novelists. The greatest book of each gets its title from the leading character's name.

"Instances are easy to give. What is the best novel of Dickens? It is 'David Copperfield.' What is the best novel of Thackeray? It is 'Henry Esmond.' What is the best novel of Scott? It is 'Ivanhoe.' What is the best novel of Thomas Hardy? 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.' Of George Meredith? 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.' Of Rider Haggard? 'Allan Quatermain.' Of Tolstoy? 'Anna Karenina.'"

Only One Athens Now.

There is and has been for many centuries only one Athens. But antiquity knew no fewer than nine cities or towns of that name in various parts of Greece, and even in the time of Pausanius it was sometimes felt necessary to distinguish the great one as "Attic Athens." It was natural that Greek cities should take their name from Athena, the goddess of wisdom, warlike prowess and skill in the arts of life, who, according to some legends, herself founded the City of the Violent Crown. Others ascribed the name to one of the city to Theseus or other mythical kings. The "s" of the termination is a real plural, for the city was given a plural name—Athenai, as being made up of several constituent parts.—London Chronicle.

Courting in Spain.

In sunny Spain etiquette is so very restrictive in the matter of courtship that it is a wonder that young people ever manage to get married at all. Even when, after many difficulties, the engagement is accomplished, the parents have a deciding voice in fixing the date, and, as they prefer long engagements, the wedding day is usually fixed somewhere in the dim future.

The lover runs and maid of honor are expected not only to fulfill the usual duties, but to contribute—sometimes very substantially—to the expenses of the wedding feast. Wedding cake is unknown. Sugar-coated packets containing almonds are distributed among the guests and sent by post to those who are unable to be present.

A Tiger Story.

There is a story current at Kuloang, central China, about a tiger which gave trouble in that quarter. A missionary and his wife had been worried by the tiger prowling nightly around their home. They determined to be rid of it and one night tied a cow up in the back yard and a dog at the front of the house. Then they armed themselves with guns and kept watch. The tiger appeared. The missionary fired and killed the dog. The wife ventured to see what had happened, and in her absence the tiger ate the dog.—Exchange.

DISASTERS CAUSED BY DUST.

Some Freak Explosions In Mines and Mills.

An explosion which occurred during a fire at Burton-on-Trent, England, was caused by gases given off by stored grain after water had been poured upon the fire. On other occasions, many quite ordinary substances become violently explosive.

Some years ago there was a terrible explosion in the Spreckels Bay sugar refinery near the Orleans Station in Paris. The whole of the first floor blew up with a noise like thunder and forty-two people were injured. The explosion is said to have been caused by a spark from a dynamo which ignited the fine sugar dust suspended in the air.

That organic dust suspended in dry air can form an explosive mixture is now a well-recognized fact, so much so that the law of England insists upon dry coal pits being watered at stated intervals.

Mills in which flour or malt is ground are always danger spots. In 1872 the Tradeston Flour Mills in Glasgow were the scene of an explosion which killed twenty people. A few years later the Washburn Corn Mills in Minneapolis blew up with a loss of eighteen lives.

The ability of dust to explode was not known at that time, but a few years later a similar disaster at a candy factory near New York provided the cause. A workman who was carrying a tray of starch on his head stumbled and threw a quantity of dust over a stove. The air in the neighborhood was laden with starch dust, and the whole place went up like a powder mill.

An explosion which did £50,000 worth of damage occurred on the premises of the Ipswich (England) Malting Company, and this again was caused by fine dust and dry air mingling in the requisite proportions. There was a similar explosion in a malt-grinding works, while near Waterloo Station, London, the premises of an oatmeal manufacturer were badly damaged in the same way.

Canadian Products Arriving at Southampton

Upper—How the cargo is stored ready for the consignee, showing one of the new electric trucks in action. Lower left—British lumberjacks handling the cargo. Lower left—Unloading cargo from the "Empress of France" at Southampton. Lower right—Canada's products arriving in England for distribution.

A part from the importation of frozen meat, what is perhaps one of the most extensive and important branches of the trade of Southampton, England, is the import of flour and fruit from Canada and the United States. These commodities have for a good many years been arriving at the Hampshire port in steadily increasing volume, and as they are usually carried in large passenger vessels, to ensure prompt and regular delivery, the recent rapid development of liner traffic at Southampton has naturally been reflected in a corresponding growth in the imports of North American flour and fruit. So many of the big trans-Atlantic steamers have been diverted from other British ports that this movement was almost inevitable, and during the last few years developments in this connection have been very rapid. In consequence it is greatly to the credit of the Southern Railway Company that they have succeeded in so organizing their facilities in the docks that they have been able to deal with all the increased traffic which has come their way in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

The appliances for handling cargo of this description are of the most up-to-date character, and the methods employed are such as to guarantee to the consignees of the goods the most prompt and careful despatch. As can be seen from the photographs we reproduce on page 8, the arrangements adopted by the port authorities is the transporting of goods from ship's side to shed by means of electrically driven runabout trucks, which results in a great saving of time and labor, and also in the amount of handling to which the goods are subjected, and so minimizes the risk of damage.

The system of road transport from Southampton Docks is also well organized, so that local consignees are excellently served, whilst the railway connections to London and the North of England are such that to quote only one example, it is possible for goods to be put on rail in the west of Canada or the United States, shipped across the Atlantic to Southampton, and be on sale in London inside 10 days. Besides boxed fruit and flour, which are shown in our illustrations being unloaded from the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of France," bacon is another commodity which is now playing an important part in the rapidly growing import trade of the port.

TALKING WITH COAL.

Telephone Transmitters Are Made From Finest Anthracite.

The idea that coal has any connection with telephonic communication may seem strange to most people. More startling is the fact that this particular kind of coal costs about two thousand pounds per ton.

Millions of people use this coal every day, though they do not recognise it. It is found in the microphone of every telephone.

Most people know how the vibrations of the voice after the resistance of the carbon granules and thus impress the sound waves on the electric current. To prepare granules for the telephone transmitter, blocks of the finest anthracite coal are taken. Anthracite is chosen because it is rich in carbon, which renders it suitable for the work of varying the electric current.

When the lumps have been ground up, the dust is sifted and all that is not of the correct size is thrown aside. The remainder is washed and treated with various chemical solutions to remove all impurities.

This work requires skill and technical knowledge, as any foreign matter will prevent the granules from taking up the subtle variations of the voice and will cause unwanted noises in the telephone.

After this the grains are rinsed and dried, and sorted by several ingenious methods so that only the best and most suitable are left. They are then ready for the microphone. If we look at them under a microscope, they appear as small lumps of very clear and shiny coal.

It is not surprising to find that the original blocks of anthracite have now reached the value of £5 a pound. Although the price sounds high, there is no need to worry. A pound is sufficient for more than two thousand microphones!

Those Who Ride.

In all situations of life into which I have looked I have found mankind divided into two grand parties, those who ride and those who are ridden. The great struggle in life seems to be which shall keep in the saddle. This, it appears to me, is the fundamental principle of politics, whether in great or little life.—From "The Young Man of Great Expectations," by Washington Irving.

Appearances.

It is the appearances that fill the scene, and we pause not to ask of what realities they are the proxies. When the actor of Athens moved all hearts as he clasped the burial urn and burst into broken sobs how few then knew that it held the ashes of his son.—Bulwer-Lytton.

Caught.

"Herbert, you weren't listening to what I said."

"Er—what makes you think that, darling?"

"I asked you if you could let me have $100, and you smiled and said, 'Yes, dearest.'"

One Thing Left.

Wife—Have you shut up everything for the night? Husband (meekly)—I'm sorry to say, dear, that I haven't.

Cradle of American Methodism.

In about the year 1780 the first Methodist Church in the United States was built in Kent County, Delaware. It was called Barratt's chapel and is as solid to-day as on the day it was opened for divine worship. The land it occupies was deeded for the purpose by Philip Barratt, in Murderkill Hundred. Here in 1874 Bishop Thomas Coke of the Methodist Church met Bishop Francis Asbury, the latter the first man in America ordained by the Methodists to the Episcopal Office. Out of the meeting grew a plan to carry Methodism all over the United States. The first native Methodist minister in America is said to have been Richard Owen, of Maryland. One of the most famous of such ministers was "Father" Joshua Thomas, who for the better part of a half century travelled and down the Chesapeake in a big "bugeye," as the long, narrow, and very staunch boats of a certain type are called, preaching to the islanders, most of whom were and are fishermen.

Friendly Microbes.

Most people know that there are friendly microbes as well as deadly ones, but it is not always realized that without the microbe there would be no butter or cheese.

Every time, too, that we indulge in pickles, we have to thank the microbe which makes our vinegar; and when the baker puts yeast into flour he is inserting millions of microbes, without the activities of which our loaves would be more like cannonballs than anything eatable.

Civilized man has also long used the microbe for purposes of destruction, for saltpetre, which is the fundamental part of gunpowder, is produced by microbes.

But, of course, the chief use of the microbe is that the good ones are daily and hourly preying upon the harmful ones in the bodies, and so keeping us in good health.

In the Same Boat.

Sam had come home from school, hungry, as usual. Tossing his spelling book on the kitchen table, he hastened to the pantry and began an investigation of cake box, cupboards and cooky jar.

Suddenly the back doorbell rang. Leaving his unprofitable search, Samuel went to answer. On the steps stood an unshaven, long haired man whose clothes needed a tailor and a laundry worse.

"I'm hungry," began the stranger in a low, aggrieved tone, "and should like somethin' to eat."

"Well, so'm I," confided the boy, "but you know I've been a-huntin' for ten minutes an' hain't found a thing!"—Judge.

Italy's Marriage Brokers.

Marriage brokers are a regular institution in Italy. In Genoa there are several marriage brokers who have pocketbooks filled with the names of the marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures personal attractions, fortunes and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange matrimonial alliances in the same offhand mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a purely business transaction, and when they succeed they get a commission of 2 or 3 per cent upon the dowry and sometimes a bonus as well.

ANNEXES SWAIN'S ISLAND.

United States Claims Ownership of Chief Island of the Samoan Group.

Swain's Island, about 200 miles north of Africa, the chief island of the Samoan group, is the latest acquisition of the United States.

This newest bit of territory is the smallest the United States has ever annexed. It is almost round in contour, after the manner of coral atolls, and has a population of about 70.

Its main importance and its remotoness help to explain how it came to escape so long the eyes of statesmen in days when charts were scanned closely for spots of dry land on which to run up flags.

The Peacock and the Flying Fish, part of the squadron of the United States Exploring Expedition under Commodore Wilkis, sought in January, 1841, for signs of an island reported by the sixteenth century Spanish navigator Quiros and named by him Gente Hermosa, or the Isle of Comely People. Captain Hudson, who commanded the two vessels, had word also from a trader of such an island thereabout. Hudson found an island, but as it had on it no inhabitants, handsome or otherwise, that he could see and as its position was not that given by the old navigator he gave it the name of Swain, the whaler who had reported it. And so it happens that the latest United States territorial acquisition was first located and surveyed by one United States citizen and named after another.

Hudson's sailors tried to land on the breaker-swept beach. They found that the island had no cove to render landing safe or easy. A heavy surf was breaking impartially along all parts of the shore. Small boats sent to try to reach the land could not get near enough to effect a landing on one of the outer reefs. Though the party did not land, the entire lack of boats, huts, fires or any other sign of human presence made it plain enough that there was nobody home —and perhaps never had been.

The isle as it then was seemed quite a typical one. It had a rich growth of coconut and pandanus trees, and flocks of pigeons circled over the treetops.

Exploring maps divide Swain's, under one or another of its several variant names, in the Tokelau group, and not far removed from the whole aggregation, within which runs the label "British." It does not appear, however, that Britain has ever made any official assertion of sovereignty over Swain's Island in particular. The better-known islets of the Tokelau group are but little larger than Swain's and they lie far to the north of it. About 130 miles of open ocean separate it from Fakaofa, the nearest land under distinctly British rule.

Men with a fancy for owning islands of their own are not uncommon in the Pacific. Though no Government sought this little speck of territory, it is supposed that an individual finally found fit out. Others followed. The reputed owner of the island, Alexander Jennings, is a United States citizen.

The United States will gain nothing by its new acquisition, but it will assure law and order to a handful of people too few by to support a government of their own and too numerous by several dozen to get along permanently without regular authorities to appeal to to keep their relations in order.

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Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Oaton's.

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BARBER and TOBACCONIST
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Everything clean and sanitary.

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Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

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All Varieties

Good Wheat
For Hen Feed

Poultry Spices, Beef Scrap, Tankage
—at—
GEO. E. WINTER,
Seed Store
Dundas St. Phone 78.

WE SELL FOR LESS

20 bars Swift Naptha for	$1.00
1 lb. Arrowroot Biscuit for	23c.
1 qt. Molasses for	15c.
1 lb. Shortening for	17c.
2 pkgs. Puffed Wheat for	25c.
1 pkg. Parisian Blue, for	5c.
3 pkg's. British Consol Tobacco, for	25c.
4 lb. tin pure Jam, for	50c.
5 lbs. Washing Soda, for	15c.
1 lb. Prunes, for	10c.
1 gallon Vinegar for	35c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes	10c.
2 lb. good Tea, for	50c.
1 lb. choice Tea, for	60c.
1 lb. pure Coffee, for	30c.
1 large bottle good Catsup	25c.
1 Infant's Delight Soap 10c., 4 bars for	25c.

A Penny Saved is Worth 2 Made.

Denison Bros.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

CORNS
end the pain
quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, friction. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are thin; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, magic corn treatment.

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Put one on—the pain is gone!

Try the new 4-purpose line of Dr. Scholl's for Comfort, Appearance and Health

The Haines Shoe Houses

Dals's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Cement ! !

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have just received a carload of cement and intend to carry it in future as a special line of our business. Your patronage will be appreciated.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

LIBERALS FEEL THAT VICTORY IS SURE ON THURSDAY NIGHT

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Victory for the Liberal party in the general elections next Thursday is anticipated with confidence at headquarters in the light of reports from all parts of the dominion.

Instructions were sent out to make a careful survey of the situation in each electoral district, and in each province to estimate the minimum Liberal strength. Moreover, those making the estimates were asked to figure only on straight Liberals, and not to include in their computation those Progressives and Independents who are not being opposed by Liberals, but who, if returned, may be relied upon to give support to the government.

On the strength of detailed advices just received here, the Liberals claim the assured return of 130 straight supporters, while the twelve of those running as Progressives and Independents unopposed by Liberals are considered certain to be returned. With the straight Liberals and those whose dispositions are friendly, 142 seats are claimed. There are 245 seats in all.

By provinces, the Liberal strength is estimated as follows: Ontario 27; Quebec, 60; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia, 9; Prince Edward Island, 3; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 12; Alberta, 6; British Columbia, 9, and the Yukon, 1; making a total of 130.

Within the past two weeks a remarkable swing in favor of the government is reported in all parts of the country.

DESERONTO.

Mr. Thomas McWain, well-known business man of Deseronto, underwent a successful operation on Friday morning. He is resting as well as can be expected.

Mrs. Hanna and daughter, of Belleville, have taken up residence in one of Mr. Asselstine's houses on Fourth street.

A very good attendance at Naylor's theatre on Friday evening saw the "Bowling Babies" get around "Kitty." Each number was in a class by itself. The opening chorus was a very snappy and fitting one for the occasion. The awkward squad of the company was one of the laughable scenes. Messrs. Bick and Pearce were right there every time and Messrs. Tunnecliffe and Wager gave the audience a great many hearty laughs as did Messrs. Perry and Malley in their repartee and songs. Mrs. M. Pearce deserves a very great deal of praise for the way in which she so ably provided the accompaniment for the various acts and spent a great deal of time to make the concert a success. Walters' six-piece orchestra, of Napanee, provided the music for the entertainment between acts and at intermission in their usual capable and satisfactory manner.

The Royal Templars held a very successful rally meeting on Wednesday evening. Twenty new members were initiated and also took the pledge. The program was a very interesting one, which must have taken some time to arrange, after which a very tasty and appetizing lunch was provided. The members danced until twelve and then they adjourned to their homes. Woodcock's orchestra provided music for the occasion.

Mr. Clair Russell, Selby, has purchased Mr. J. T. Empey's residence on Dundas street.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their rummage sale Nov. 6t h and 7th in the Town Hall.

The Anglican clergy of Lennox and Addington held a Rural Deanery on Tuesday at St. Mary Magdalen's Church.

Mr. Menzo Grooms has sold his horse, "Peter Direct," to Mr. Geo. Caldwell, Port Hope. Mr. Chas. Randall negotiated the sale.

The Conservative party advertising carries a long list of countries supposedly prosperous under high tariffs, which they would like to see adopted in Canada. These countries may be prosperous, but in only one of them, the United States, is their money at par. In all the others, their currency is more or less depreciated, and Canadian dollars are even at a premium in the United States.

Mrs. Franklyn Elmore VanLuven announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Marie, to Mr. John Wilber Jenkins, of New York. Miss VanLuven, who is an accomplished musician, has been in New York studying voice and violin and has returned home for a visit to her mother and sister. Mr. Jenkins is a well-known American journalist, was during the war special assistant to the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, and is at present Director of the Bureau of Information of New York City. The marriage to take place in November.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

PERSONALS

Mrs. W. C. Scott is visiting her son, Mr. Harry Scott, Montreal.

Mrs. Edmonton and son, Billy, of Kingston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Webster.

Miss Baker, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. Edwin Miller.

Mrs. Abbie Judson is visiting Mrs. Dr. Nash, Kingston.

Mrs. F. F. Miller is in Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. W. S. Herrington held a reception on Thursday for Mrs. Harold Herrington, of Kingston.

Mrs. R. G. H. Travers and Mrs. W. S. Detlor left last week to occupy their new home in Kingston.

Rev. Principal A. H. McGreer, Lennoxville, Que., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chas. McGreer, Deseronto Road.

Mrs. J. R. Dafoe is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Coleen Stewart, Toronto.

Mr. Fred Redgwell has been transferred from the Bank of Montreal at Olds, Alberta, to the branch at Raymond, Alberta.

Miss Phyllis Coates, Kingston, spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. H. E. Smith.

Mrs. Lennox, Shannonque, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

Miss Olive Hambly is attending the Missionary Convention in Toronto.

Miss Catherall, of Tupperville, is the guest of Mrs. J. P. Vrooman.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, San Antonio, Florida, were guests at the Paisley House last week while calling on Napanee friends.

Mrs. T. T. Bowers, Winnipeg, Man., is the guest of her sister, Miss Sarah Ham.

Miss J. Ham is visiting Miss Neilson, Conway.

Miss Queenie Paul, Newburgh, is visiting Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Hartman, Gravenhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. VanLuven were in Toronto a few days last week.

Mr. Don Roblin returned last week from Rome, N.Y.

Mrs. Egerton Boyce, Port Hope, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, South Napanee.

Miss Eileen McCormick is the winner of the fountain pen given by Dr. Leslie Lewis for the best essay written on The Conservation of Vision.

Mrs. T. S. Henry had the misfortune to fall over a suit case while on the train going to Toronto one day last wee, and is in a hospital in Toronto suffering with a broken hip.

DEATHS

Hart—At Kingston General Hospital on Saturday, Oct. 24th, 1925, Ena Florence Hart, wife of Mr. Peter Hart, Roblin, aged 36 years, 10 months.

Victorian Order of Nurses.

A meeting of the Executive of the Napanee Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, will be held in the Public Library, Tuesday evening, November 3rd, at 7 o'clock.

Secretary.

CAMDEN EAST.

Several ladies attended the W. M. S. convention at Tamworth last week.

Mrs. Greenway is spending a few days with Mrs. G. Riley and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Hart and two children, Havelock, were recent visitors at her sister's, Mrs. N. Blakely.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Saundercook and infant son, Collin's Bay, spent Sunday last with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yeoman's.

Mrs. John Simmons is ill.

Mr .and Mrs. J. Reid, Lens, at R. Saul's, on Sunday last.

The Presbyterian church was opened on Sunday last for public services. A fairly good number were present.

Mr. and Mrs. B .Close and daughter, Annie, of Croydon, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul and daughter, of Winnipeg, spent a couple of days last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Black.

Mrs. E. McKim entertained one evening recently.

The remains of the late T. Hinch, South Fredericksburgh, were placed in the vault on Tuesday. Interment will take place in St. Luke's cemetery.

Rev. T. Anderson and R. J. Glover took tea with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Histed on Wednesday evening.

Freezing Water.

Water contracts until it is reduced to 40 degrees and then expands till it freezes. The expansion of frozen water is because the ice crystals fit less closely than the particles of water did. Nine cubic inches of water will become, when frozen, ten cubic inches of ice.

Learning Drilling.

Bill—Where's your brother?

Jill—Oh, he's downtown learning to drill.

"Ah! Is he going to be a soldier?"

"No, a dentist."

Carrots Fed Cows to Color Milk.

Carrots are sometimes fed to color the cow's butter. Milk is not richer when yellow, but only has more coloring matter from the cow's feed.—Farm and Fireside.

Be of good cheer about death and know of a certainty that no evil can happen to a good man, either in life or after death.—Plato.

MAN SLEEPS LIKE LOG, EATS ANYTHING

After taking Adlerika I can eat anything and sleep like a log. I had gas on the stomach and couldn't keep food down nor sleep. " (signed) R. C. Miller. ONE spoonful Adlerika removes GAS and often brings surprising relief to the stomach. Stops that full, bloated feeling. Often brings out old waste-matter you never thought was in your system. Excellent for chronic constipation. Wallace's Drug Store.

Headlights and Sidelights of the Winter Mode

Excellent Values at Robinson's

"NEWS" FROM OUR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS

CHAPPY COATS

Make satisfactory garments for this time of year. Ours come with a brushed surface and are trimmed with neat fitting collars.

Featured in range of colors including Sand, Tan, Powder Blue, Pearl and Castor.

All sizes, $4.75 each.

WINTER KIMONOS

Heavy, warm beautifully patterned Beacon Cloth are used in these Kimonos. Styles exploit all the newer vogues You'll find them mighty comfortable these chilly mornings.

Priced $5.95, $7.75, $8.95.

We invite your inspection.

GIRLS' COATS

October winds blow cold and November is just here. Girls school bound these chilly mornings will find much pleasure in wearing these coats. They come smartly styled in newest modes with furs carefully applied, which create extra warmth and protection. Sizes to 14 years. Excellent values.

FLANNEL DRESSES

School girls, business girls, matrons, in fact women in every walk of life, are choosing Flannels. Robinson's dresses are made from fine, light weight all wool English and French Flannel. The styles favor straight-line and two-piece effects. Particular women, who want to look their best, will find choosing here advantageous.

Shades of Poppy, Balsam, Jade, Miller Blue, Sandalwood, Pansy. Special prices.

POIRET TWILL DRESSES, $11.95

For dresses of the character of these, our asking price is indeed sensational. The quality is unusually fine and durable. Styles exploit all the newest features of the season. Trimmings are bright and decorative.

Shades of Navy, Black, Jade, Brown, Cocoa.

Women's and Misses' sizes.

PULLOVER SWEATERS

Girls, you will find these sweaters perfectly splendid for your outdoor sports. They're comfy and splendidly finished. Obtainable in two weights and shades of Camel, White, Scarlet and Cardinal.

Let us show you these.

SATIN CREPE AFTERNOON DRESSES, EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, $16.95 EACH

This smart collection of silken afternoon dresses represents the very highest in buying power. The Satin Crepe possesses a rich, lustrous finish and is of exceedingly heavy quality.

They are obtainable too, in a unique variety of smart new Fall modes exploiting straight-line and flare silhouettes. Long sleeves, beautifully ornamented, make these gowns ideal for winter-wearing. Many are fur trimmed, others feature colorful banding and embroidery, others employ laces and buttons.

Procurable in all the newest colorings and in all sizes.

Regularly, if purchased other than in Robinson's way, these dresses would be $25.00, $27.50, $30.00 and $32.50 values. We invite your inspection.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT

Why burden yourself with extra laundering tasks when Meritas Linenette Table Covers and Linenette Damask (the leading linen substitute) are always ready for use? Clean, pretty and new looking, these economical covers are food, fruit and beverage stain proof. The specially prepared surface is impervious to moisture and grease. A damp cloth wipes clean after every meal. Absolutely no laundering necessary.

Meritas Linenette Covers of Blue and White, 54 in. x 57 in. priced at $1.50 each.

Meritas Linenette Damask comes 50 in. wide, in a dice and floral pattern, at 75c. yd.

A very special 34 in. wide colored stripe English Flannelette, very desirable for Pyjamas, night robes or underwear, regular 50c. value, in 10 yd. ends, priced at $3.95 per piece.

SMARTLY TURNED HATS FOR GIRLS SPECIALLY PRICED

Our department takes a special interest in looking after the millinery requirements of girls. These hats are particularly "girls" looking hats, with crowns and brims especially designed for the smaller faces.

Right now, velvet hats are the rage among the girls. These come in plain and in novelty patterns, ribbon bands or streamers, flowers, embroideries, create worth while ornamentations.

We invite the girls to see these hats, because it is impossible to adequately describe them. Right now, many are specially priced.

THE POPULAR WOOL FABRICS ARE HERE IN SPLENDID VARIETY

We call your attention once again to the splendid range of Wool Fabrics now in stock. Each line of merchandise represents genuine values. This you can note for yourself when viewing them.

54 IN. WOOL FLANNEL, SPECIAL $1.75 PER YD.

Lovely soft quality of Botany yarn, in 20 of the popular every day colors. This Flannel is easily worth in the regular way, $1.95 yd.

31 IN. STRIPE FLANNEL, $1.25 YD.

Nine colors now being shown, in plain ground with narrow white or colored stripe. Two new arrivals include Black and White, Navy and White, two scarce combinations.

SILK AND WOOL BALBRIGGAN JERSEY, $3.00 YD.

A Balbrigga nJersey in a better quality than ever is presented in this new arrival. Fine weight and rich finish, 54 inches wide in five colorings, Orchid, Ashes of Roses, Light Green, Light Tan, New Blue.

WOOL JERSETTE, 54 IN. WIDE, $2.95 YD.

Another new Fall fabric in fine Botany wool, similar in color combination to a wool jersey. Four rich colorings to choose from.

RICH SHADES AND PLAIDS IN 54 IN. VELOUR FLANNEL, $3.00 YD.

A rich, soft finished Velour Flannel in small check and plaid effects. The very richest color combinations that can be found together. Eight assorted colorings to choose from.

JUST PLACED IN STOCK A NEW RANGE OF COLORS IN BLOOMER SATIN

38 IN. WIDE, REGULAR $2.00 FOR $1.50 YD.

We have had frequent calls for this special line of colored satania for bloomers. New arrivals include six new colors, Grey, Tan, Orange, Paddy, Pansy, Rose, also Black. This cloth has a rich finish which is permanent and gives ideal service. On display now in our Dress Goods Department.

SYMRNA MAT SPECIAL

360 SOLD ALREADY. ANOTHER BALE (75) ON THE WAY. EXTRA SPECIAL VALUE.

Buying directly from the factory at jobbers' prices enables us to sell at a very unusual price.

27 x 54, finished on each side, will wear much longer than mats finished on one side only. 12 patterns to select from, all new and up-to-date designs. Colorings to blend with your furnishing. While they last the price will be $1.95 each.

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

For Men. For Young Men. For Boys.

We have had a splendid overcoat season—during September we sold twice as many overcoats as we did in September, 1924.

We are aiming to do the same this month.

We have the right goods, at the best possible prices, considering the quality of workmanship.

The Robinson Co. guarantee is back of every Coat we sell.

40 new ones received last week, at greatly reduced prices, reduced because they were small lots that they did not have a range of sizes.

The biggest range will be found at $20.00.

Our next best sellers are $25.00.

But we have some all wool plaid backed Ulsterettes, 3-piece belt, at $15.00 each.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.